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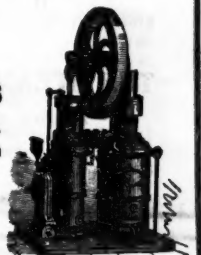
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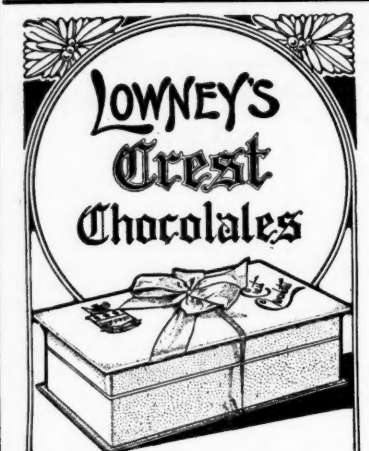
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ADMIRABLE FEATURES OF NAVY REPORT.

Marked by its customary breadth of grasp and sweep of vision the annual report of Secretary of the Navy Meyer, which is summarized elsewhere in this issue, presents the problems of naval defense in that clear light which has characterized all of that able official's contributions to the discussion of naval subjects. Apart from the treatment of routine topics there are two themes to which Mr. Meyer applies his alert mind that we select from this report as interesting the public in general. These touch upon the prevention of war by arbitration and the influence on fleet power of the Panama Canal. As to the former the report says:

"That international efforts toward peace have accomplished nothing as to the limitation of armaments needs no argument. If an efficient fleet of adequate size is maintained the country will be safe from attack and free to work out its destiny in peace and without hindrance. The recommendation for a continuing policy which will give the fleet desired is made with due regard for the almost world-wide movement for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, in which movement this country has taken a foremost part. History of all times, including the present, shows the futility and danger of trusting to the good-will and fair dealing of nations, or even to the most solemnly binding treaties for the protection of a nation's sovereign rights and interests, and, without doubt, the time is remote when a comparatively unarmed and helpless nation may be reasonably safe from attack by ambitious, well armed Powers, especially in a commercial age such as the present. The economical system of a great commercial nation is so delicately balanced that even a threat of war is very disturbing and harmful, while a war with any other great Power would cause incalculable damage. To avoid war and insure peace the country must be prepared for war. No person of intelligence who has studied international policies can be blind to the fact that the possession of great wealth, resources and population does not carry with it immunity from attack should a nation's interests clash with those of another better prepared."

After referring to the erroneous statement that "the canal will double the fleet," Mr. Meyer says: "It will increase the efficiency of the fleet somewhat because if the fleet is on this side it will reduce the time necessary to bring it around to the Pacific coast, but it does not increase the number of ships. The canal does double the power of the fleet in some respects when it permits of transferring the fleet from one side to the other, but this is a condition that has been fully considered whenever the subject of present and future naval strength has been under discussion by the naval experts. With an immense coast line, and with the whole of South and Central America to separate the east from the west coasts, this country would otherwise need double the fleet of a country whose coast line is continuous. In times of peace it is pointed out that there will be no more wars, but history shows that wars come at times with little or no warning. There is no time left to build battleships, and it is impossible to buy them. Congress should provide the auxiliaries, destroyers, etc., that go with the battleship fleet, but when war comes the auxiliaries will not go out and sink the battleship fleets. Only battleships can do this work."

Mr. Meyer does not take decided ground in criticism of the value of the battle cruiser, which figures among the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy for the building program, but contents himself with a general approval of the battleship as the best capital ship to develop at this stage of our naval progress. In this attitude he will be supported by many naval critics who are loath at this time to follow what they call the *ignis fatuus* of high speed and low armor protection.

The Secretary's discussion of the subjects of detention barracks, increase of flag rank, fleet service for elderly officers, the need of adequate naval transports, the minimum number of battleships for national safety, the status of our docking facilities, etc., is illuminated by his usual display of accurate knowledge of each individual situation.

THE QUESTION OF ARMY RESERVES.

The fight for the development of a large body of men in the United States with military training to serve as reserves in time of war will go on, regardless of the approach of a Democratic administration, according to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., in a statement made on Dec. 2. The General made it plain that as Chief of Staff of the Army, he would hold this year the same position as previously in regard to the need for the creation of a trained military reserve.

"Don't think for a moment that I am predicting a war in the near future, or see signs of a war, or anything of the kind," said General Wood. "Yet, we all know that wars have come, are occurring now and will undoubtedly occur again. Which, then, is better, to be fully prepared for the war when it does come, or be obliged to make preparations for war when war is upon us? In the old days wars used to last a long time, but now they appear with great suddenness and are of much shorter duration than formerly. Those who talk of 'developing the military resources of the country' after a war has come, might just as well speak of developing the coal mines in Alaska when called upon to produce several millions in cash on short notice. Without a trained reserve, the military resources of the country would be about as valuable in time of war as the coal fields of Alaska in financial stringency.

"In order to create in the nation a large body of trained reserves, we must get away from the long enlistment period. The object of the Army, as I view it, is not to develop a small body of professional soldiers, but to give as large a proportion of the population as possible military training, which will fit them for taking their place in the ranks when we are called upon to defend ourselves. Consequently, what is desired is this: To give military training to the maximum number of citizens, at the minimum period of instruction. That is, train as many men as possible and then turn them back into their ordinary vocations, where they will be devoting themselves to productive industry, yet will always be available for efficient military service in time of war.

"It is not good economy or good military principle to take men into the Army and keep them there. Under our laws, a man is permitted to retire after thirty years' service. Through eighteen years of that period he is earning increased pay, and through the other twelve years goes along at a flat rate. Consequently, at the very time when a man is least fitted for the actual duties of a soldier, we pay him the maximum wages, and when he is no longer valuable as a soldier we turn him loose on retired pay. I have figured that what we pay to the soldiers who have retired, or \$2,000,000 annually, would pay for the upkeep of about 40,000 young men in the Army at the period in their life when they are most efficient for military service. Under the present system, when war comes, we shall have only a handful of trained men to put into the field as a showing for the millions we are expending. Under the system I have indicated, at a much less cost we could have a large body of trained men available for military service."

Discussing the influence of military training on a people, General Wood said: "I am convinced that military training improves the economical efficiency as well as the military efficiency of men. The head of one of our largest industrial concerns told me the other day that he was always glad to get men with Army training. While he admitted the ingenuity and skill of the average American mechanic, he declared that the workman with military training generally proves himself much more efficient than the workman who has not had such training. He is more used to acting under instructions from some one, listens carefully to what is told him, and then endeavors intelligently to carry out his instructions. On the moral side, our percentage of homicides is about five times that of Germany, and six times that of Switzerland, nations where military service is general, so I don't see that those figures bear out the contention sometimes made that military service is demoralizing."

Once more gloom so thick that Mayor Gaynor's new-old word "spissitude" doesn't begin to describe it has settled down on West Point all because of those two field goals kicked by Babe Brown, the lusty midshipman at Franklin Field on Nov. 30. This third successive win by the Navy when the previous play of the season had shown a supposedly incontestable West Point superiority has come very near to giving the Army a case of nerves. What's the use, they may well ask, of going into a game chock full of confidence over a better season's record when your adversaries turn around and display points of excellence never dreamed of? A suspicion is growing up in the vicinity of old Storm King on the Hudson that the Navy has been "playing off" for some seasons in its preliminary games to give the Army the idea that it has an easy thing to beat and then suddenly coming at them with cards pulled out of the sleeve even as the wily heathen Chinese vanquished his adversaries by drawing aces and jacks out of his drapery. It has been found in more than one athletic contest that there is nothing more demoralizing than a sudden display of strength in a despised opponent or in an adversary who while not actually despised has been held at a low rating. Cer-

tainly the success of the Navy in the last three years would seem to indicate that after awhile the Army will learn to confide more generally in the predictions of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It will be recalled that in our issue of Nov. 23 we quoted a football expert of a metropolitan daily to illustrate the confidence felt in the superiority of the Army team, and then called attention to the imposing total of forty points rolled up by the Navy against the North Carolina "Aggies," on Nov. 16, using it to lend force to the suggestion that, although the Annapolis eleven had been beaten on paper in previous years, it had had a happy way of "getting there" on the score board at Franklin Field. The Army can take heart of grace from the fact that as in 1911 the Navy could not cross its goal line, being able to score its successes only by virtue of kicks from the field. By this we do not wish in any way to detract from the Navy's victory, which was clean cut and decisive. That the last two games have been won on kicks by field goals would go far to prove that leg work rather than beef is the sine qua non in the game to-day, a change from the old type of football, where it was a case of buck the line and then some more bucking till the ball was pushed over the line. We are glad to note that the suggestions in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to the need of a difference in color so that the teams could be distinguished were acted upon by the management of the game of 1912. The grey jerseys on the Army side with dark blue on the Navy made it easy this year for the grand stands to follow the progress of the play.

Prof. Robert M. Johnston, assistant professor of modern history at Harvard University, believes there is need for a society that shall study, or promote the study of, our military campaigns. He would like several generous men to come forward to start such a society or persuade the powers that be at Washington to give us a properly equipped historical section of the General Staff. He meets the objection that we already have societies for military history and the government war records by saying that the war records fail to satisfy the standards in several particulars, while the societies, although having done admirable work in printing so many contemporaneous accounts of the Civil War and even tactical and strategical essays of real value, still have never shown any ability or inclination for the cool, scientific, absolutely detached investigation of war as war. "The whole bent of such societies is of necessity to echo a struggle, or rather one side of a struggle, bringing to the front always the personal and local rather than the impersonal and the national. A new society, then, he finds necessary to give to our history the study that will enable us to understand our failures and successes in a way that will fortify us nationally for the present and the future. Not a few students of our present military development do not hesitate to affirm that the General Staff can never fulfil its proper functions until it has either within or without its own personnel somebody devoted to the study and writing of our military history in accord with the facts of that history. Professor Johnston says that "England knows accurately why her infantry excelled at Waterloo and showed hopeless inferiority in the Boer war, but we are yet in the dark as to what really happened when McDowell crossed Bull Run and when Scott stormed Mexico, when Grant turned Vicksburg and when Jackson crushed the finest infantry in the world by the levee of New Orleans." It is a question whether the military experts of the United States are so much in the dark as Professor Johnston imagines them. That there are differences of opinion there is no doubt, but that a national society will make all military students think alike is not to be expected. The trouble with this country is not that it does not know how certain things happened in our past, but that we have not the sense to see that they do not occur again. It needs no great society to tell us why we needed in 1812 a quarter of a million volunteers to make a show of resistance against a handful of British regulars, but it needs more than one society to make the American people understand that the same thing will happen again unless they take the proper safeguards.

Full of fight for an adequate naval program, Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson returned to Washington Dec. 2 to take up his Congressional duties. Mr. Hobson expressed the opinion that naval advocates themselves do not realize how far we are falling behind the other great Powers in naval construction. "We are now a third rate Power as far as our Navy goes," said Mr. Hobson. "Even a two-battleship program is totally inadequate for our needs. We should have at least four battleships to keep pace with other nations and maintain our standing. In my opinion we should have two battleships and two Dreadnought cruisers. What little I can do in this session will be for the authorization of this program, and it appears to me that all advocates of an adequate Navy should line up in favor of such a program."

A correspondent of the Times suggests that a statue of Colonel Goethals be erected at Panama where the canal ends, and one of Colonel Gorgas at Colon, where the sanitation began. We believe that both of these able officers will agree with us that it would not be well, even in their cases, to violate the sound rule that monuments should not be erected to living men. A testimonial to their services, inscribed on a tablet in some conspicuous place along the canal, is more appropriate now, and they need no grander monument.

A Washington despatch to the New York Times says: "For his work in building the Panama Canal, Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the project for the last five years, may be advanced to a full generalship on the active list of the United States Army, with rank corresponding to that in the Navy now held by Admiral George Dewey. The promotion would require special legislation by Congress. Coming from Representative Mann, the suggestion will carry weight in the popular branch of Congress, and receive serious consideration in the Senate. Mr. Mann was Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce until the Democratic Party came into control of the House in 1910. This was the committee that handled the original legislation authorizing the construction of the canal, and has been prominently identified with canal legislation and appropriations from the inception of the project. Mr. Mann said he thought the nation should show substantial recognition of the work of Col. David Du B. Gaillard, Col. Harry F. Hodges and Col. William F. Seibert, of the Army, Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, of the Navy, and others responsible for the successful construction of the canal. He suggested that they, too, should be rewarded, but did not indicate the way in which it might be done. The very least that could be done for Goethals would be to make him a full general in the Army, of equal rank with Admiral Dewey, the only officer of that rank. He said: "I certainly favor legislation to give Colonel Goethals this rank for the balance of his natural life. The triumphs of the Army in time of peace should be recognized and rewarded as well as the triumphs growing out of war. "I fail to see where there can be any just opposition raised within the Army itself to the granting of such a reward, because it would be nothing less than a recognition of the whole Army to so recognize what Colonel Goethals and his organization on the Canal Zone have done."

Secretary of War Stimson returned to Washington on Dec. 2 from Panama, where he made a launch trip from Gorgona, at the end of Culebra cut, to Gatun Dam, twenty-one miles beyond, more than half the total length of the canal. This artificial lake made by blocking the Chagres River with the Gatun Dam has now reached the level of fifty-six feet and next spring, when the rains come again, it will be allowed to rise to the final level of eighty-five feet above the sea. The only dry portion of the canal, Secretary Stimson said, is the nine miles of the Culebra cut and the few miles between the Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks. During his visit the Secretary saw the giant gates of the Gatun locks swung for the first time. He has had many letters from engineers in the United States predicting that these gates could never be moved because they would break of their own weight. He says now he intends to reply to these gloomy communications that not only did the gates swing when Miss Helen Taft pressed the electric button, setting the machinery in motion, but the operation was performed in seventeen seconds less than the two minutes it had been calculated would be required. The lock gates, Secretary Stimson says, are comparable in size and surface area to the side of a ten-story office building. He added that Colonel Goethals does not want any brass bands around when the first ship passes through the canal from end to end, but wants an opportunity to work things out in the absence of any grandstands before announcing that the canal is open and navigable.

"For ourselves," says the St. Louis Republic, "the moral benefits of war loom large. With all its attendant evils war has substituted in the public mind for the merely vegetative view of life and death something much more noble; it has turned death from a liability into an asset. Death, either from acute indigestion or from old age is a disheartening thing to contemplate; in the first instance it oppresses us with the fact of human stupidity and wrongheadedness; in the second, it baffles and confounds. But when men in the prime of life and the flood-tide of energy go on to meet death gladly, led by the lure of a great cause in whose service 'each man's soul flames up above his body like a tall candle-flame above an altar,' we receive such an impression of the reality of the spiritual as no other spectacle in human experience affords."

A board of officers of the Signal Corps of the Army was ordered to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 5, 1912, for the purpose of considering the questions hereinafter indicated: a. The usefulness of the present service buzzer. b. The packing of the new 500-cycle radio pack set. c. The improvement and development of the field wire cart. d. The acetylene lantern. e. Fireworks issued by the Signal Corps in connection with visual signaling. The following officers comprise the board: Major Carl F. Hartmann, Capt. Arthur S. Cowan and Capt. Holland Rubottom, S.C.

Fifty-six million dollars for river and harbor improvements were asked in estimates submitted to Congress on Dec. 2 by Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. This is an increase of nearly \$17,000,000 over the appropriations recommended for the last fiscal year. The greatest single sums requested are \$5,000,000 to cover work on the Ohio River channel and \$7,000,000 for additional work on Ohio River improvements already outlined. Emphasis is laid on the necessity for availability of these amounts early in the fiscal year of 1914.

The orders relating to the change of stations of the 4th and 5th U.S. Cavalry have been amended so as to provide that the 4th Cavalry will leave San Francisco on the Sheridan on Jan. 6, 1913, for Honolulu, in consort with the transport Logan sailing the same day. The 5th Cavalry will leave Honolulu on the transport Sheridan for San Francisco about Jan. 16 next in consort with the Sherman, which leaves Manila Dec. 24. The 5th Cavalry on arrival in the United States will take station at Forts Huachuca and Apache, Ariz.

The Lake Mohonk Conference on Arbitration at its last meeting, by unanimous vote, endorsed the work of our Army in the Moro Province and the administration in the Philippines. All of this will appear in the proceedings now being printed by the association. We have recently published several interesting articles by Major John P. Finley, U.S.A., describing the constructive work of the Army in the Philippines.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.

To show the importance he attaches to the statement Secretary of the Navy Meyer in his annual report places most of the following in underscored italic type, a very unusual typographic departure in official reports: "When it is realized that nineteen of the navies of the world include at least vice admirals—nine of them admirals—and Japan, Germany and England admirals of the fleet in addition, it is felt that this matter should be corrected in our Service by appropriate legislation."

In any combined operations or international functions where naval forces or officers are present, the Secretary proceeds to say, the United States would take the lowest place in rank. We have more vessels in commission than most of the nations giving higher rank to their officers, yet when our fleets enter foreign waters our naval officers are compelled to yield precedence to officers of smaller nations. This is not an indignity to the man so much as to the United States. Nineteen nations have naval officers above the rank of rear admiral. The report recommends legislation for increased flag rank similar to the provision contained in the last Appropriation bill (which was stricken out there as new legislation), but that it be provided for in a bill separate from the Appropriation bill.

In the preparation of the assignment sheet relative to the future duty of officers it was found that the system could be in full operation in a year or two. No officer should be retained at sea up to the date of his retirement, Secretary Meyer says. After being in command of one of the large fleets he should be ordered to a station, such as the General Board, ashore, six or eight months before his date of retirement. The ideal condition would be to choose as commanders-in-chief men who have considerable time to serve as flag officers. They should serve as division commander for a year and C-in-C. for from a year and a half to two years. At present it has been found that this scheme will work out well. By limiting the time of division commanders to from twelve to sixteen months there is made available a great number of flag officers who have actually been in command of divisions in the fleet and who can be called upon as experienced flag officers at any time should hostilities threaten; in such case the country would have at least twelve officers to choose from for the chief commands afloat. Officers having considerably less than three years to serve in flag rank should not be assigned as flag officers in the active fleet. Officers nearing the retiring age, if serving as division commanders in the active fleet, would be taking the duty which for the best interests of the Service should be properly assigned to officers who have longer to serve.

The Personnel bill has been brought up to date to conform to the new personnel measures passed last session, and has been much simplified and shortened because graduate midshipmen are now commissioned as ensigns. "The proposed bill is the scientific and logical disposition of the pressing personnel question and is the result of long and careful study of the entire matter. Its cardinal feature bases the personnel upon the battleship and cruiser tonnage of the Navy and allows the Department to estimate the numbers needed each year. The rearrangement of the grades and the time required to serve in each is also a feature of the bill. The bill will not increase the comparative cost of the Navy. The present organization is not economical; the proposed bill will make it so. The sections of the bill relative to the increased numbers of midshipmen at the Naval Academy should become law whether the bill passes or not."

The results obtained at the first U.S. naval disciplinary barracks at Port Royal, S.C., justify the adoption of this detention system of punishment in the Navy. The report describes the methods of correction, and lays emphasis upon the fact that the intention is not to make the detention barracks attractive to enlisted men, but rather to make the routine so rigid and exacting that men will shun a return to its correctional restrictions. Only such men are sent to the detention barracks as have been convicted of purely military offenses. The operation of the barracks at Port Royal was attended with such good results that a similar place was established for the Pacific coast, at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, last June. Attention is drawn to the need of amusement and recreation facilities for enlisted men at navy yards and stations.

The quarterly meetings of navy yard commandants have proved themselves to be of value to the Service, as have the annual meetings of the commandants at Washington. The passage of the bill for a National Council of Defense is urged. The number of accounts could be reduced one-half if the Bureau of Equipment were abolished and "a clean appropriation made." The grouping of electricity and steam engineering has justified itself, hence the recommended abolition of the Equipment Bureau would not call for another bureau to handle "equipment electricity."

Mr. Meyer speaks highly of the work of the Navy and Marine Corps forces in Nicaragua and says that their conduct was up to "the best traditions of the Service." The Nicaraguan operations again demonstrated the need of properly designed and equipped transports for the use of the Navy. Although the report is supposed to cover only the last fiscal year the Secretary refers to the mobilization of the fleet at New York in October last as evidencing the great increase in fleet efficiency. Over the strength displayed in 1911, the last review showed an increase of seven in battleships, two in armored cruisers, sixteen in smaller vessels, 176 in commissioned personnel, 2,086 in enlisted men and 143,852 in displacement tonnage. The credit for that highly successful mobilization was "due to the practical business methods now operative in the Navy."

Since the last report it has been possible to organize reserve fleets in the Atlantic and the Pacific. The preparedness of the fleet in the matter of repairs has been brought about through several co-ordinate methods, among which the report mentions the adherence to routine docking and repair periods, the standardization of major changes and alterations, and the use of fleet auxiliaries. Thus it happens that in a table of the vessels ready for service and undergoing repairs at the end of certain calendar years 1912 shows no battleships and no colliers repairing.

After discussing in lucid language the value to the preservation of peace of an adequate navy, Mr. Meyer points out that if Congress authorizes only two capital ships (Dreadnoughts and battle cruisers) every year the United States will drop from second to fourth place among the naval Powers of the world. A total of forty-one battleships is the least, the report says, that will place this country on a safe basis of defense. While recognizing the value of battle cruisers and smaller craft of all kinds, the Secretary says it is wiser to provide

for battleships than sacrifice battleship strength for vessels of less military value. Three battleships are included in the estimate for this year, but the deficiencies in other types should be met in accordance with the recommendations of the General Board. The Board recommends the conversion of the Prometheus into a repair ship and of the cruiser Baltimore into a mine transport. But the Prometheus should be replaced. The Board recommends the following increase of the Navy by the present session of Congress: Four battleships, two battle cruisers, sixteen destroyers, one destroyer tender, two transports, one ammunition ship, six submarines, one submarine tender, one supply ship, two gunboats, two seagoing tugs, one drydock and one submarine testing dock. The four battleships will only replace that number of vessels twenty years old.

The loss of the Titanic has emphasized the need of two transports of adequate construction and equipment for the Navy, one in each ocean. The Prairie and the Buffalo are antiquated, and, moreover, lack watertight subdivision. The fleet has maintained its high standard in all branches of gunnery. In smoke prevention the oil-burning destroyers have constantly improved, owing to the engineering competitions, and the entire flotilla can now steam at high speed without any smoke whatever. In economy of fuel all vessels are keeping up to high standards. The form for the inspection of ships has been revised and its value enhanced by basing the reports upon general observation or on "observation during unannounced visits," the quoted words being in italics in the report.

There is now in progress the establishing of standard systems of organizations for ships so that all of one design will have the same and all of one type will have the same general features. The report regrets that the appropriation of \$25,000 for aviation is limited to aeroplane machinery, and Congress should remove this limitation and permit its use for the progressive development of flying. The present plan for naval aviation is to restrict the shore establishment as far as possible, to place a few machines on shipboard at the earliest practicable date for tests, and then to carry on the instruction in the fleet in a systematic way. The work in progress convinces Mr. Meyer that naval fliers will soon be able "to leave the ship in flight with no more trouble or preparation than is required to discharge a torpedo from an upper deck and to continue flight with the machine automatically controlled and comparatively safe." As automatic control is the one thing the fliers of the world are seeking to accomplish, the Secretary must have access to knowledge of some invention of which the world is yet ignorant.

The general application of the eight-hour restriction to all ship contracts will cause an increase in the appropriations necessary. Private shipbuilders have been permitted to make tests in the experimental model basin at the Washington Navy Yard, this basin continuing to prove its great benefit to shipbuilding. That the old dangerous powder of France was radically different from that of the United States is shown by the fact that the former country has now decided to make all its powders conform to the safe standards of this nation. The amount of new powder manufactured in the U.S. naval factory was fifty per cent. greater than in 1911, and that of reworked powder was twenty-eight per cent. greater. The production costs have been reduced by ten per cent. Practically all the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service have been equipped with 3-pounder or 6-pounder guns lent by the Navy.

The Navy is still in need of better fuel depots for the fleet. Steps have been taken for the building of fuel oil tanks at Pearl Harbor, Guantanamo, Melville, R.I., Norfolk, Charleston and Key West. Tests will be continued to determine the relative efficiencies of coal stored under water, under shed and in the open. The Department is negotiating with the Government for the transfer of oil lands in Alaska, California and Oklahoma to the Navy to guarantee a sufficient supply of oil for fleet purposes. One area has already been obtained in southern California by Executive order that will produce 250,000,000 barrels of oil. Radio telegraphy has made great advances in the Navy in the year. It is suggested in the report that such historic ships as the Constellation, Hartford and Olympia could be indefinitely preserved at small expense and would prove a constant inspiration to the Navy. The new receiving ship business as inaugurated at Philadelphia and Boston, using a vessel in commission in reserve, has proved to be cheaper and to require fewer officers. Progress in accounting work is also noted. In the year an expert in handling scrap material has been engaged by the Department.

For the first time in recent years, on March 15, 1912, 100 per cent. of our battleships were materially ready for service. The repair facilities of the navy yards have been put at the disposal of other departments. If the Panama Canal Commission will build its colliers for transporting coal after designs which the Navy will furnish "it will be a splendid piece of economy," as these colliers would furnish a reserve for the Navy for war purposes. The transfer of the floating dock at New Orleans to other localities as occasion may require should be authorized by law. It is expected that the Puget Sound drydock will be ready for service about Jan. 1, 1913, but even with that and the docks at New York, Norfolk and Pearl Harbor the Government will have only four capable of taking the Dreadnoughts of the fleet, so that if one of these were occupied for a long period by some ship a dangerous condition might result. The construction of a floating dock of 40,000 tons is recommended, and one graving dock of 1,000 feet should be constructed on each ocean coast.

The general health of the Navy has been good and shows a slight improvement over that of last year. The death rate especially shows a marked reduction. Typhoid vaccination has now been given to nearly the entire Navy personnel without a single serious result, and no authentic case of typhoid has been reported in any individual who had received the three injections required. The defects noted in the combined heating and ventilating system on ships can be rectified. The principle is good. Marked improvement in barber shop conditions both ashore and afloat has been made. A system of physical training to be uniform for all branches is being developed to replace the existing drill, which does not approach in effectiveness the more scientific method used at the Naval Academy. A special feature has been made of swimming, all midshipmen being required to qualify thoroughly before receiving their diplomas, and a higher standard has been set for the swimming qualification in the fleet for both officers and men. The officers' physical test has been changed to a ten-mile walk monthly, which has removed irksomeness and increased benefits.

A continuation of the present number of appointments to the Naval Academy by the members of Congress, which is to be changed after June 30, is recommended. One marked feature in the changes in the curriculum at the Naval Academy is that Spanish is the foreign language ranked the most important, French taking

second place. The prohibition of employment of officers of the Navy, active or retired, by firms furnishing supplies to the Department should be removed, owing to the change in the relation of such firms to the Department. Foreign countries have no such prohibition. The report gives discriminating praise to the work of the Naval Militia in the year, and recommends that vessels suitable for the work of that body be built, as the cost would be repaid by increased efficiency. Further legislation recommended covers provisions for:

Consolidation of naval examining and retiring boards; administration of oaths by boards of inquest; administration of discipline in naval landing forces, authorizing division commanders to act upon records of summary courts-martial and to convene general courts-martial, authorizing commanding officers of naval stations outside the continental limits of the United States to convene courts of inquiry, and fixing the relation between the commanding officer of a naval transport and the commanding officer of a marine battalion embarked thereon; naturalization of naval aliens; change in the manner of appointing fleet staff officers; the issuance of medals of honor to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps not now entitled to receive them; acceptance by retired officers of appointments in the diplomatic or consular service; graded retirement of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; the repeal of Sections 1538 and 1539, Revised Statutes, United States; formation of a Naval Reserve.

NAVAL ACADEMY VICTORIOUS AT FOOTBALL. SCORE NAVY 6—ARMY 0.

That the weather man is partial toward the Military and the Naval Academy was evidenced Saturday, when the two teams met on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, for the final and all important game on their respective schedules. If anything the day was a bit too warm to furnish ideal football weather for the players, but the lingering touch of Indian summer was not altogether distasteful to the hundreds and thousands of spectators.

At 1:30 there was very little breeze on the stands, except perhaps on the north stand, where the Navy rooters sliced the air with hundreds of yellow pennants with blue letters in accompaniment to songs and cheers. The midshipmen occupied a solid block of seats in the center of the north stand, while the Army gray coats made a picturesque center for the south stand. Their hands were stationed about in front of the respective cheering sections.

To attempt to describe the crowd in detail would be well nigh impossible. As a whole it was the usual Army-Navy crowd, which will be understood by anyone who has ever been to a West Point-Annapolis game. For color, animation and enthusiasm nothing can equal it. A quarter of an hour before play was to begin it looked as if every seat and every aisle was filled, yet even after the first half people were still streaming through the gates and finding enough room to sit or stand.

The Navy were first on the field with their marine band and their Angora goat mascot, and after some parading took the section provided for them in the north stand. At 1:30 the West Pointers marched in from the southwest entrance across the western end of the field. "Squads right" brought them company front down the north side of the field, past the Navy. Another "Squads right," followed shortly by "Column right," then "Squads left" brought them in front of their section on the southern stand. With the band playing a lively air they double-timed to their seats.

Then began a cheering duel, which was added to by the shouts of the thousands of spectators as the Navy team trotted on the field at 1:45, followed in a couple of minutes by the Army. Here is where the huge crowd settled back into their seats to watch the practice and make the usual comments on evidences of strength or weakness of the two bands of warriors. Mr. Statistician with all the year's football scores at his tongue's end, Mr. "Now-Year-Before-Last," and Miss "There's-Jim-Mother," were all there in many different places, and helped to create the necessary atmosphere that always surrounds a big game.

While the teams were running through signals a few of the more venturesome midshipmen led the Navy mascot toward the West Point side and formally introduced him to the Army mule. Whether his guardians endeavored to make him shake hands, or feet, one may never know, but when the smoke cleared away it was apparent that Billy preferred his side of the field and the mule his, each feeling no doubt that he had come with the idea of witnessing a football game, and not for the purpose of doing the social.

Promptly at two o'clock the referee blew his whistle, and a second or two later, as the crowd rose to its feet, the ball, lifted by the toe of Brown, of Annapolis, sailed into the air and the seventeenth annual contest was on.

THE GAME.

Winning the toss against Captain Rodes, of Annapolis, Captain Devore for the Army chose the west, or bulletin board end to get the advantage of the light breeze blowing from that quarter. The Navy had the kick-off, and from his 40-yard line big Brown sent the ball far down the field. It was a low, speedy drive, and Devore, who got it, was able to reach the Army's 40-yard mark before being tackled by Howe. The Navy for a few moments did some hard thinking, for the Army attack proved a veritable revelation. Using the fake-kick formation Keyes got around the Navy's right for a splendid run of twenty yards, being stopped only when McReavey laid him low on the Navy's 40-yard mark. Between Hall and Howe Keyes got ten more yards, to which Hobbs added two by going around the other flank. Benedict and Keyes plunged through the tackles and guards till they had the ball on the Navy's 18-yard line. At this stage Harrison began his superb defensive game for the Navy by stopping Keyes short in his tracks. Here, in a few minutes, the Army had gone through the Navy line apparently as it willed, and the Navy contingent in the stands sat with lips pressed tight and a certain sinking sensation around the heart-strings as they saw the Navy's goal and the ball coming nearer and nearer together.

After Harrison checked Keyes the Armyites consulted, and then it was apparent to the expert that the Navy's defense had tired the Army, for it was decided to have Keyes try for a goal from the field. He tried a drop kick from the 22-yard line, but it missed, and it was now the Navy's turn to show what it could do in eating into the Army territory. The midshipmen decided they would have the agony over as soon as possible and learn at once whether they could do anything against the

Army line. They immediately rushed the ball, McReavey and Harrison gaining eight yards, while Hall with a kick formation piced out a scant yard. Then Leonard let go one of his long punts and Prichard fumbled it, but Markoe was quick as lightning and recovered it on the Army's 40-yard mark, getting a cheer from the Army rooters and sending thousands of Army pennants into the air in a wild burst of glee. Benedict and Keyes worked the ball to their own 47-yard mark and Hobbs punted the ball clear over the goal line. Harrison could make no impression on the Army center from the Navy's 20-yard line, and when Purnell was off-side the Navy got a gain of five yards on the penalty. When McReavey twice tore a big hole in the Army's left wing for a net gain of sixteen yards there was "some" cheering in the Navy stand, as this was evidence that the Army was not invulnerable against rushes and that its much talked of line strength might be shattered. Leonard twice went around the Army's left end, and on the second try got to the center of the field before he fell to the tackle of Benedict.

To get a breathing spell Leonard was willing to punt the ball to Keyes, who was dropped in short order by Gilchrist on the Army's 38-yard line. Prichard tried a left end run, but gained only two yards. Keyes essayed a rush into the Navy's line, but when Harrison got busy again Keyes was forced back for a loss. Benedict also failed to gain ground and the Army punted, Hobbs to Rodes, who was at once downed by Devore on the Navy's 17-yard line. Harrison and McReavey could get only nine yards between them, and Leonard was called on again to get the ball into Army territory, which he did in fine style, the pigskin going far over Keyes' head, that nimble gentleman not getting it till it was on the 20-yard line of the cadets, and only escaping by inches a flying tackle by Brown, who, despite his avoirdupois, was right after the kick like an Olympic hundred-yard sprinter. Ralston, however, nailed Keyes on the 24-yard line, and as the Army backs could do nothing with the Navy defense Hobbs booted to Rodes, who ran back to the Navy's 43-yard mark in a vain effort to dodge Merrillat, who got him around the waist as the first period ended. Sizing up the work of the teams in this first quarter the opinion was that the Army had much the better of it, but not so much as had been thought, and some of the wiser Army men folk in the stands, remembering how the Army had started out the same way in the two previous years, shook their heads frowningly and frankly said that the Navy was holding the cadet team better than they had expected.

After a minute's rest the goals were changed with Navy in possession of the ball. Dropping back as if for a forward pass Rodes tried a run around the enemy's left end, only to come to grief, but Leonard was more fortunate at the other wing, getting four yards before Hobbs nailed him to the mud. Leonard tried to punt, but Markoe got through the weak protection and not only blocked the kick but actually got the ball and started for the Navy's goal line like a jack rabbit on the rampage. Leonard had been prostrated in the scrimmage, but getting to his feet was after the elusive Army man, but failed to get him till Markoe had reached the midshipmen's 15-yard line. This was the first big play of the day, and both sides had occasion to cheer, the Army because of the hope of a touchdown and the Navy because of Leonard's fine work after being downed. Then came the play that broke the Army's heart. Hobbs had the ball on the Navy's 12-yard line and smashed into the enemy's right wing. Gilchrist tackled and Hobbs fumbled the ball. McReavey fell on it.

This was a "life-saver" for the Navy and their rooters made the most of the good fortune by cheering like mad. A minute's rest came while Trainer McDaniel was giving a sort of first-aid attention to Howe, who was limping like a ham-strung frontier broncho. There was just one thing for Leonard to do, and that was to get that ball well into Army territory, and he veritably "seen his duty and done it thar and then," for he hoisted the pigskin over the heads of everybody and its sixty yards of flight—one of the finest punts of the game—landed it on the Army's 40-yard mark. Prichard caught it well, but Gilchrist was right there. Keyes and Hobbs failing to gain, the latter punted to Rodes, who was out of bounds and downed on the Navy's 24-yard line by Markoe, who again was wildly cheered by the Army contingent for his chain-lightning work. McReavey's gain of a single yard was disheartening, so the Navy with Leonard's boot punted another long one down to Prichard, who again was downed by Gilchrist on the Army's 31-yard line. Three yards was all that Keyes and Benedict could gain by rushes, so the former punted to the 30-yard mark of the Navy. Wynne fell on it there, but, being off-side, the referee gave the ball to the Navy. Rodes tried in vain to gain around the left end, and then a fifteen-yard penalty was declared against the Navy for holding.

Leonard's punt sent the ball to the Army's 46-yard line, where Keyes again was downed by Gilchrist. Prichard got through Brown and Perry for six yards, and then Benedict with real championship speed rushed through Hall and Howe, landing the ball on the Navy's 45-yard line. Hobbs tried a rush, but was forced back, and Keyes punted out of bounds at the Navy's 25-yard mark. Leonard varied his play by using his feet for something else than punting by making four yards on kick formations and then startling the Army people by going around their right end for a run to midfield, where he was downed by Prichard. McReavey pushed along the good thing for another five yards with a headlong dive in a scrimmage. Rodes muffed the ball on a forward pass, and time was taken out to permit Tedman to succeed Ralston as the Navy's right tackle. When Prichard caught Leonard's long punt Gilchrist promptly stood him on his head on the Army's 5-yard mark. With the ball so close to their precious goal desperation marked the rushes of Hobbs and Keyes, and despite a penalty against their side of five yards for holding worked the ball to the Army's 19-yard line. A fumble here would have meant too much, so Hobbs punted, but the boot lift was poor and the ball was got by Huston on the Army's 38-yard line. Leonard made a hard effort to get around the hostile left end, but ran out of bounds at the 35-yard mark. Vaughan was substituted for Hall in the Navy's line, and here the first half ended with the score nothing-nothing.

There was plenty of time to figure out the chances during the fifteen-minute intermission between halves, and the general impression was that the Navy's defense had stiffened, and even the Army's friends admitted that it looked like a mighty close game with a victory possibly depending upon a stroke of luck. The bands and the rooters filled up the quarter of an hour with an appalling din, and when the play began for the last half the noise resembled half a dozen earthquakes going on at once. Milburn had taken the place of Hobbs as the Army's right half-back. The cadets had the kick-off, and Devore drove the ball out of bounds on the Navy's 20-yard mark. On the re-kick Rodes ran it back to the 33-yard mark. Leonard's two efforts to get around the

Army's left gained nothing, and that great punter then sent the oval to Prichard, who had barely got it when he was nailed by Brown on the Army's 15-yard mark. The Navy's defense developed a strength that surprised the Army, so that Keyes, when the fourth down left twelve yards to gain, punted to Rodes, who rushed back to the Army's 37-yard mark, but was knocked out completely in the tackle. The midshipmen kept a painful silence till he recovered. When he took his feet the Annapolis rooters yelled like a small section of bedlam let loose and urgently demanded a touchdown. Leonard and McReavey got the pigskin as far as the Army's 28-yard mark, where they found the Army's defense like Jackson's stone wall stand at Bull Run. So Brown thought the time had come for a kick from placement. Gilchrist poised the ball in fine style, and the ball sailed away from the boot before an Army man could block it. It missed by a scant margin, but the Navy rooters thought it had scored, and they had a fine time howling deliriously. Only slowly did the cheering subside when the score board showed the miss.

Milburn and Keyes between them made seventeen yards through guards and tackles, and then Keyes punted to Rodes, who was caught by Merrillat on the Navy's 39-yard mark. Leonard sent back a line punt after the Navy backs had failed to get the required distance. Keyes made a high jump kick of this punt, and through a scattered field he covered twenty-five yards before Gilchrist's mighty clutch felled him so savagely that he appeared permanently disabled, but he was up soon and again in the game, having the ball on the very next play. Neither Milburn nor Benedict could make any headway against the Navy's solid wall, and Keyes thought it wise to punt, the ball going over the goal line. Leonard punted from that line, and Brown, following the kick like a terrier chasing a rat, was right on top of Prichard when he got the ball on the Army's 9-yard line. Keyes on a fair kick made five yards through Hall and Ingram, but it resulted in nothing permanent, as he punted out of bounds. Ralston took Redman's place in the Navy's right wing. Misjudgment of Leonard's punt by Prichard threatened to lose the ball to the Navy, but that lively player recovered in time to keep Gilchrist's eager hands from getting hold of it. The Army backs could do nothing from their own 20-yard mark, and this time Prichard punted. Markoe nailing Rodes on the Navy's 20-yard mark. McReavey, Rodes, Harrison and Leonard plugged away till they had advanced the ball to the Army's 40-yard mark, when the whistle blew for the end of the third period. Score, 0 to 0.

NAVY SCORES IN CLOSING PERIOD.

The closing of the period with the Navy pushing the ball right through the Army gave an impression to the former that the West Point team was weakening, and although the volume of cheering from the Academy rooters was about equal the north stand seemed to shade the other a little in snap, as if already smelling victory. During the intermission Lanphier succeeded Keyes and Hobbs replaced Milburn among the Army's backs. Goals were changed, and when the Navy added five yards to their previous gain Brown tried a goal from placement from the Army's 35-yard mark, but the kick was a hard one and the ball went under the crossbar. After Lanphier and Hobbs had made four yards, the Navy received fifteen yards for holding, and consequently Hobbs from a point behind his own goal line punted to Rodes, who was again downed by Markoe, who seemed to travel almost as fast as the ball to the Army's 45-yard mark. Vaughan took Howe's place in the Navy's line. Leonard on a delayed pass got five yards, and on a fake kick got around the hostile right end for an equal gain. In the scrimmage that followed his tackle Devore accidentally kicked Rodes in the ribs, and the Navy man appeared to be in great pain for a minute. But he pluckily declined to leave the game, though limping painfully. In the next scrimmage the Navy received fifteen yards for holding. This gift came just at the time when each side felt that something must be done soon if the day was not to end in a tie, at zero. With the ball on the Army's 25-yard line Brown dropped back to the 34-yard mark, where Gilchrist set himself apparently to hold the ball for a placement kick. The Army was thrown off its guard by these preparations, and just at the psychologic moment Brown started off like a coyote making for the tall timber, and bowled over the tacklers. He was not downed till he had the ball on the cadets' 15-yard mark. About this time there was a trifle of noise heard over in the Navy stand. The gray cadets from up the Hudson seemed dazed for a moment by this unexpected turn in affairs, but they kept up lusty appeals to their team to remember their altars and their fires and several other things, while over all swelled the Navy's "Fight! Fight! Fight!" At the 10-yard line Leonard was crowded out of bounds, but on a double pass McReavey was downed for no gain. Rodes also failed to advance, for the Army were sticking to their work like a Panama Canal steam shovel standing up to its work against a slide. But this same Rodes managed to work the ball over immediately in front of the goal posts. Then on the 24-yard line Gilchrist lay down on his stomach and held the ball for Brown, who got ready quickly as Gilchrist steadied it on receiving it on a pass. Army players were springing up into the air all around Brown as he kicked, but the ball got away sure and true and sped on its victorious flight to the crossbar, over which it sailed like a swallow and the Navy had scored, 3-0. Hereupon the midshipmen forgot all about songs and scheduled cheers, and for two minutes the cheer leaders went out of business as the Annapolis contingent arose in their stand and just yelled. The West Point cadets, as is customary on such occasions, kept a decorous silence.

Devore kicked off for the Army on the resumption of play from the Army's 40-yard mark, and Rodes this time made a fine run back to his own 24-yard line. McReavey lost and then gained six yards, and then Leonard punted. The ball rolled toward the Army goal, and Prichard, of the Army, seemed slow about picking it up. The oval accidentally struck his knee, and like a thunderbolt Vaughan fell upon it on the Army's 20-yard line. The midshipmen, with that generosity for which they are famous, desired to vary the dish of crow for their enemies and thought that a touchdown would break the monotony of kicked goals. So they sent Leonard around the Army's right end. Three tacklers went down before him, but he was pushed out of bounds before he gained any real distance. On a fake goal trial Rodes found the Army ready this time for the trick and could only get to the enemy's 18-yard line. Then he tried another quarterback run, but he lost his former gain and part of his new jersey into the bargain. The Navy saw that the Army had the same old line that it had been trying in vain to pierce for a touchdown for several years and that they had better make hay while the sun was shining. So Brown on the 39-yard line prepared for another kick from placement. Again Gilchrist poised magnificently and again that unerring foot sped the ball over the bar for the final scoring of the day. This goal made the

Navy 6 to the Army's 0, and all previous noise records stood a good chance of being broken by the outburst that followed this second goal. Indeed, one very pretty blonde Navy girl was heard to say confidentially to her chum: "Oh, Kitty, I could just kiss that Mr. Brown if I weren't engaged to Harry."

There was a do or die look in the faces of the Army men when Devore kicked off. Leonard got it and ran back to the Navy's 32-yard line, while Rodes plunged head first for nine yards. Harrison made the first down, but the Army received fifteen yards for holding, and Leonard kicked out of bounds on the Navy's 30-yard mark. A forward pass failed, and when Prichard tried it again he was tackled before he could throw the ball and lost five yards. Hobbs, back in the game, thereupon punted, and Leonard let the ball roll to the Navy's 23-yard mark before he fell on it. He started to punt, but the Army opposing forwards got through so effectively that he could not kick and was downed on the Navy's 16-yard line. McReavey managed to work the ball back for five yards, and Leonard this time got off his punt, but only by a narrow margin, so quickly did the Army forwards break through. Prichard caught the oval in midfield and essayed to rush the ball, following an incompleting forward pass, but he found the Navy line was like the latest up-to-date concrete formation and gave up. Then the Army tried another forward pass, but this was unsuccessful, and finally Keyes punted to Rodes, who was downed on the Navy's 23-yard mark. Harrison and McReavey made short gains, and Leonard was about to punt when the whistle blew and another great gridiron struggle had passed into history.

THE TEAMS.

Following was the lineup:

| Navy. | Position. | Army. |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Ingram | Left end | Merrillat |
| Hall | Left tackle | Wynne |
| Howe | Left guard | Weyand |
| Perry | Center | Purnell |
| Brown | Right guard | Huston |
| Ralston | Right tackle | Devore (Capt.) |
| Gilchrist | Right end | Markoe |
| Rodes (Capt.) | Quarter back | Prichard |
| Leonard | Left half back | Hobbs |
| McReavey | Right half back | Benedict |
| Harrison | Full back | Keyes |

Score—Navy, 6; Army, 0. Goals from placement—Brown, 2. Substitutes—Navy—Vaughan for Hall, Hall for Vaughan, Vaughan for Howe, Redman for Ralston, Ralston for Redman. Army—Hogue for Merrillat, Milburn for Hobbs, Hobbs for Milburn, Lauphler for Keyes. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Dr. A. L. Sharpe, Yale. Lineman—A. H. Smith, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—15 minutes. Attendance—30,000.

JOY ON THE NAVY SIDE.

As the whistle blew that made the Navy victorious for the third consecutive season all eyes were turned toward the north, the victors' stand. One had not long to wait. After a cheer or two and the waving of the small yellow flags, which made the Navy section look like a garden of yellow chrysanthemums tossed by the wind, the midshipmen piled down from their seats on to the field to let off steam. With the band leading they marched to the Army side and dipped colors and cheered those who had fought a good fight and lost, and were cheered with a will in turn. Then, circling to the middle of the field, they rushed the men carrying their standards, filled the air with caps, and turkey-trotted. Then down to the crossbars on the west side of the field, over which had gone Brown's two field goals, they galloped, and hurled first the standards and then caps and pennants over. The Navy coaches, too, were centers of attraction. They were hoisted aloft on ever-ready shoulders for never-ready speeches. Meantime the West Point cadets, standing in their places and with bared heads and none too steady voices, were singing to their Alma Mater and cheering the men who had worked so hard that the country might read in the papers that night, "Army Wins!"

The crowds remained in their places in the stands watching the celebration. One elderly gentleman was heard to express himself paradoxically thus: "Gad, what a sight! Enough to make an old man young," and then, glancing across to where the Army sat in a gray, unmoving mass, "Yes, and a young man old"—and who, who was present can say him nay?

THE SPECTATORS.

The crowd of fully 30,000 spectators that thronged the stands at Franklin Field was, as always, a brilliant assemblage of military, naval and diplomatic dignitaries, with the Cadets and Midshipmen, gray clad and blue clad, the centers of the picture on their respective sides of the field. Each Midshipman this year wore a gold and blue aiguillette decorated with Navy ribbons.

The Army-Navy football game caused almost a total paralysis of business in the War and Navy Departments in Washington, every officer who could get away having gone to Philadelphia. President Taft was unable to be present to occupy the President's box, and Secretary of War Stimson did not return from Panama in time to be present, but Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer and Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and Charles D. Hilles, secretary to President Taft, represented the executive branches of the Government most interested in the contest. Generals and Admirals were almost as numerous as were the pretty girls, and of Army and Navy officers who were anywhere within range of Franklin Field it would be easier to name those who were absent than those who were present. At hotels and private residences week-end parties for the game were numerous, and guests were there from all sections of the East. A list of those who were guests or hostesses at many of the special parties would make up a large-sized edition of "Who's Who in Eastern Social Circles." All the boxes were filled to capacity and among the many present in boxes were the following of the Services.

NAVY SIDE.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. R. Usher, Mrs. Austin M. Knight, Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. E. Peary, Miss Peary, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow, Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. C. Twining, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. J. Badger, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. E. Vreeland, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip Andrews, Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy; Secretary Meyer, Assistant Secretary Winthrop; Comdr. G. W. Logan, Commandant of Midshipmen, and party of officers stationed at the Naval Academy, and their wives; Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, Gen. Charles B. Dougherty, N.G. Pa.; Engr-in-Chief and Mrs. H. I. Cone, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Grant, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Hunt, Surg. Gen. C. F.

Stokes, Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, Chief Constr. R. M. Watt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, U.S. M.C.

Among members of Congress in the boxes on the Navy side were: Senators Watson, of W. Va., Lodge, of Mass., Poinsett, of Wash., Guggenheim, of Colo., Du Pont, of Del., J. W. Smith, of Md., Gamble, of S.D., Martine, of N.J., Brandegee, of Conn., Reed, of Mo., and Overman, of N.C.; Congressman Langley, of Ky., Guernsey, of Me., Turnbull, of Va., Macon, of Ark., Dyer, of Mo., Weeks, of Mass., Allen, of Ohio, Edwards, of Ga., Loud, of Mich., MacKellar, of Tenn., McGillicuddy, of Me., McCoy, of N.J., Lever, of S.C., R. P. Hobson, of Ala., Rucker, of Colo., Roberts, of Mass., Flood, of Va., Witherspoon, of Miss., Wedemeyer, of Mich., Lee, of Pa., Heald, of Del., Bates, of Pa., McMoran, of Mich., Jacobway, of Ark., Davis, of W. Va., and Byrnes, of Tenn.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, graduate of the Naval Academy, brought a large party to the game in two private cars attached to the Navy "special." Luncheon was served en route. Among his guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wainwright, Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Rear Admiral Adams, U.S.N.; Percival Dodge, Minister to Panama; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dunlap; Captain Grant, British Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Grant; Mr. Ekengren, Minister from Sweden; Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer, of New York, Miss Wilmer, Miss Wood; Gen. S. B. M. Young; Commander Boyed, German Naval Attaché; Miss Edith Benham, Miss Sykes, Chauncey Hanekett, Reginald Huidekoper, of Philadelphia, Miss Hemphill, Surgeon Spear, U.S.N.; Miss Eloise Sargent, Gen. and Mrs. Witherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Miss Davis, Lieutenant Turpin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Turpin.

ARMY SIDE.

Noted in the throng in the boxes on the Army side were: Brig. Gen. George Andrews, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. G. Sharpe, the Misses Sharpe, Brig. Gen. G. S. Anderson, Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, Major Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Brooke, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Bates, Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, the Misses Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Mills, the Misses Mills, Governor Dix, of New York, Comdr. Eckford C. De Kay, his aid; Major Gen. and Mrs. T. H. Barry, Miss Barry, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Miss Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston, Capt. F. R. McCoy, Major Blanton Winship, Major William Lassiter; Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, Mrs. Townsley and Miss Townsley; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Wood and members of the General's staff; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. T. Pettengill, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. F. W. Sladen, Commandant of Cadets, and Mrs. Sladen; Major Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Carter, Major Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Aleshire, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Garlington, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. L. Marshall; Major Gen. C. F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Roe; Capt. E. B. Cassatt, formerly U.S.A.; Gen. J. A. Johnston, Commissioner of D.C.; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. H. Torney, Lieut. F. G. Torney, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. H. Bliss; Loyall Farragut, graduate of the U.S.M.A.; Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson; Gen. Coleman du Pont, of Delaware.

Among members of Congress in the boxes on the Army side were: Senators Catron, of N.M., Briggs, of N.J., Brown, of Neb., Sutherland, of Utah; Congressmen Reilly, of Conn., Levy, of N.Y., Maher, of N.Y., Murray, of Mass., Sulzer, of N.Y.

The whole city of Philadelphia was permeated with the atmosphere of football on the day of the game. The Walton Hotel was the headquarters of the Navy. Across Broad street at the Bellevue-Stratford the Army team was quartered. Starting from these hotels as centers the crowd found its way to the field. Motor cars on their way there formed an almost continuous procession, and the police traffic squad declared that there were more automobiles present for the game than at any other event held in the city. At Franklin Field the students and friends of the University of Pennsylvania, hospitable host of the visiting eleven, augmented the moving throng of Army and Navy folks. After the game hotels and cafés were filled with adherents of the opposing warriors, the Navy enthusiasts wild with joy and the Army's followers somewhat downcast, but pluckily ready to put aside disappointment and join in the celebration.

HOMEcoming OF THE TEAMS.

The defeated Army football team arrived home at 3:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and notwithstanding the players' dejection over the loss of the annual game to the Navy, the cadets generally were enthusiastic over the team's work. Five hundred of them, headed by a band, were at the station to meet the team, and they gave it a rousing cheer. Some of the players were so depressed that they could not be induced to ride in the "bus" which the cadets were ready to drag up the hill. Headed by Devore, their captain, they walked quietly to quarters. They were all in splendid physical condition and had no excuse to offer for their defeat, declaring that the better team won. Everybody at the post gave them a royal welcome.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 3, 1912.

The city of Annapolis heard on Saturday evening, with joyful demonstrations, the news that the contest on Franklin Field between the Army and the Navy had resulted in another naval victory. The intense excitement here that the triumph of the Navy eleven usually creates was wanting, owing, it has been suggested, to the three successive annual victories of the Annapolis team having taken the edge off the present victory.

Enthusiasm, however, recovered itself when the two battalions of midshipmen arrived. The first reached here a little after eleven Saturday night, and, headed by the band, marched to the Naval Academy, cheering as it went, to which civilians on the sidewalks gave hearty response. The Academy band played "We Are in the Navy Now," a tune arranged by Professor Charles A. Zimmerman, the leader of the band, with an air that has a crisp melody that seemed to say, "We are proud of every step we are taking now." The cheers and responses of citizens were repeated when the 2d Battalion arrived a little later.

The team reached here on Sunday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock, and was met by the Brigade of Midshipmen and a great concourse of citizens. As the train came into the station each of the football players was seized by a half dozen or more of enthusiastic midshipmen and carried on their shoulders to omnibuses in waiting to take them to the Naval Academy. Big Brown, who kicked the two field goals that won the game for the Navy, was the lion of the occasion. The midshipmen had already unhitched the horses and, dividing the team in three squads, they were placed in separate coaches and pulled by their delighted comrades to their quarters. In the procession was the new mascot, who had proved himself, so capable a necromancer, and the Army had proved himself "captured." A donkey wearing the captured blanket that the Army mule had worn on Franklin Field, which, it is stated, changed hands on Saturday as the result of a wager between Billy and the mule. The team was driven by Mdsn. William Cochran, who had Billy in charge at the game.

When the happy midshipmen entered the Naval Academy hundreds of brooms were set on fire, and the grounds, already resplendent with electric lights, shone with a new luster. As the team passed into the main gate, above them,

in electric beams, shone the legend: "Navy 6, Army 0." The glad and excited brigade demanded speeches. The head coach, Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N.; Mr. Wheaton, the coach from Yale; Big Brown, and other members of the team responded. The forum was the top of an omnibus. All complimented the whole team and praised the entire brigade for the fine manner in which it had supported the team. Good words were also bestowed upon Mdsn. N. C. Gillette, the cheer leader, whose remarkable spirit and amazing gyrations were a pleasure for the spectators at Franklin Field as well as an inspiration to the midshipmen.

This enthusiasm of the brigade for the team is shared here throughout the whole Academy. Officers, professors, instructors, men, women and children, sailors and employees of the Academy are all backers and rooters for the Navy. Annapolis shares the common loyalty to the team, and is unanimously for the Navy, save here and there those who have friends or relatives in the Army. The colored people of Annapolis are among the Navy's ardent supporters, and on Friday night preceding the game the waiters in Bancroft Hall, as they returned to their homes after supper, formed in double file, marched through the streets singing enthusiastically the Navy's songs of the coming battle.

The captain of next year's team will not be selected for several days. Captain Rodes is eligible, but it is understood that the honor will go this year to Brown or Gilchrist. One man only of the present team will be lost to the eleven by graduation—Jimmy Hall, the left tackle. Although beaten a number of times during the autumn, the Navy team and its friends consider that, having defeated the Army, the eleven have closed a successful season and are very proud of the result. As one of the coaches put it: "The Navy wasn't the best team when it arrived in Philadelphia. It out-generated the generals."

Notwithstanding that there was to be no betting on the game, some of the midshipmen are said to have raised a pool of \$200 for that purpose. Mdsn. Joseph W. Grove stood in the door of his quarters in Bancroft Hall, running up the amount of cash in hand. Here he was seen by a sharp-eyed officer, arrested and given fifteen days on the Keim. Mercedes, that not only lost him and his fellows the opportunity to win from the unfortunate Army, but also deprived him of the pleasure of seeing the game itself.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAME—A RETROSPECT.

Next to winning a game by prophecy the easiest thing is pointing out just where the defeated team was beaten, but it will doubtless profit the Army eleven if their shortcomings are indicated in an impartial review of the day's play. There can be little doubt that Leonard's punting "put it all over" the punting of the Hudson River aggregation, while it is doubtful that the Army, even if the occasions had presented themselves, could have trotted out so masterful a goal kicker as Brown, who stepped into the big shoes left by the mighty Dalton of 1910 and 1911 renown and filled them well. Nor will it be denied that the Navy backs were stronger than those of the Army, and that, leaving Markoe and Merrillat out of consideration, the tackling of West Point was not up to its standard of recent years. The Navy used an end and tackle over shift, but did not shift the backs, as had been the case in other contests, and most of the plays were run from simple formations. The plays of the Army were equally simple and orthodox. Rodes seemed to get more out of his plays than Prichard, of the Army. As one critic has well said: "The Navy kicked at every available opportunity, while the Army kicked only when it was forced to, and took long chances in running the ball inside its own 25-yard line against an aggressive defense. The Army's long gainers were used on the third down instead of the first or second in all parts of the field, and in the main the value of the position of the ball and its possession and lack of possession seemed to be better understood by the Annapolis eleven than by the cadets. The Navy line, considered as a whole, had a shade the better of the argument, but individually there were times when the Army forwards were able to do a little more than hold their own, notably when the line was so thoroughly handled that Markoe, the fast Army end, was able to swing around and block a kick. Better generalship, in a word, seemed to be the deciding factor in favor of the Annapolis team. The West Point field general chose to drive his first plays, plays that are made on the most valuable downs, straight into the guard positions, covered by Howe and Brown, defensively the strongest positions on the Navy side. With Harrison, the Navy full back, playing a superb secondary defense, the Army plays were sent into a defensive triangle that should never have been sought as a road to success."

One noticeable feature of the game was the absence of megaphones on both sides, owing to the complaint of the players that they could not hear the signals when the megaphones were roaring.

Some interesting statistics can be obtained by comparing the records of the two Academies on the gridiron. This last game was the seventeenth between them, and the Navy is now two ahead in games won, but in total points scored the Army has a good margin, which, however, is offset by the fewer times the Navy has been blanked or whitewashed. Placed in table form the comparison appears thus:

| | Games won. | Total points scored. | Times blanked. |
|------|------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Army | 7 | 160 | 6 |
| Navy | 9 | 126 | 1 |

Scores this year by the Army and Navy:

| ARMY. | | | |
|-------|-----|----------|----|
| Army | 27 | Stevens | 0 |
| Army | 19 | Rutgers | 0 |
| Army | 0 | Yale | 6 |
| Army | 18 | Colgate | 7 |
| Army | 6 | Indians | 27 |
| Army | 15 | Tufts | 6 |
| Army | 23 | Syracuse | 7 |
| Army | 0 | Navy | 6 |
| Total | 108 | Total | 59 |

| NAVY. | | | |
|-------|-----|-----------------|----|
| Navy | 7 | Johns Hopkins | 3 |
| Navy | 0 | Lehigh | 14 |
| Navy | 6 | Swarthmore | 21 |
| Navy | 13 | Pittsburgh | 6 |
| Navy | 7 | West. Res. | 0 |
| Navy | 7 | Bucknell | 17 |
| Navy | 40 | N. C. A. and M. | 0 |
| Navy | 39 | N.Y. University | 0 |
| Navy | 6 | Army | 0 |
| Total | 125 | Total | 61 |

With the close of the season the football experts are busy with their annual amusement of figuring out an "All-American" or "All-Eastern" team. The New York Sun's football sharp in his first All-Eastern team includes Brown, of the Navy, as guard; in a second All-Eastern team Gilchrist, of the Navy, at end, and Huston, of the Army, as guard. Walter Camp in Collier's Weekly proposes three All-America elevens, and in his

third places Brown, of the Navy, at guard, and Devore, of the Army, at tackle.

AN ARMY GIRL AT THE GAME.

"An Old Army Girl" writes us to know where is the spirit of the West Point cadets? "Where is their sportsmanship?" she asks. "Where is their loyalty?" At the Army and Navy game, she goes on to say, it seemed to her that there was much to be criticised. "Why didn't they get up and cheer a bit?" she asks. "Could they expect a team to 'go to it' with any spirit with so little encouragement from their brothers on the stand? A regular crowd of 'glooms' were they. If the cheer leaders had attended more to their business and paid less attention to the game the cadets might have put a little enthusiasm into their support, and have been some incentive to the team by a few more songs and yells.

"Between halves the Navy was much applauded for their new, catchy songs, with the excellent band accompaniment, and their enthusiastic cheering, while the future leaders of our Army, instead of urging their team on to victory sat still like a set of sullen children, breaking the silence but once by a feeble song. And neither side had scored then, so there was no excuse for sulks! "Why couldn't they die cheering during that last quarter? All around me on the stand I heard like critical remarks. Where, or, where is their spirit? Let them 'back up,' and by their consistent and insistent, hearty and loyal cheering and encouragement bring success to us next year!"

All this bitterness of spirit goes to show the wisdom of the suggestion made in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a year ago that as the Army and Navy folk cannot hear the songs, cheers and general "rooting" of their own side, they ought to exchange seats, leaving the cadets and midshipmen seated as they are now. We ourselves at first used to wonder whether the Academy men on the side we were on were "dead to the world," only to find after some experience at these games that the sound on the Army side all travels across the field to the Navy section and vice versa. If that loyal "Old Army Girl," who, we are willing to wager, is not old at all, can get a seat on the Navy side next year, ten chances to one she will go away delighted with the Army rooters and inclined to believe the midshipmen are "dead ones." As a matter of fact, a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who sat on the Navy side on Nov. 30 avers that the Army rooters were "on the job" continuously, while where he sat he could not hear anything from the Navy, not even an occasional toot from the marine band, the only evidence of music being the sight of their instruments at their mouths and cheeks puffed out with blowing. If "Army Girl" had sat where he sat she might have had the pleasure not only of looking into the handsome faces of the gray-coated cadets, but also of seeing a bunch of bugles in the middle of the cadet section, reinforcing with their brazen notes in perfect rhythm the apparently cast-iron throats of the West Pointers.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

"Is Germany Responsible for the Turkish Defeat?" is the title of an article in the International Review, of which the editor of the Review says: "This article embodies the views of one of the greatest military experts in the United States. While we may not reveal his name, the facts marshalled forth in a straightforward manner, without rhetorical flourish, establish the authenticity of his information." We may add as a further evidence of the correctness of this information that it accords with the statements appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This article says:

"The reasons for the breakdown of the Ottoman Empire have nothing to do with the 'German training' of its army or with the 'English training' of its navy. They are lying higher up and may be explained in a few words to every lover of truth. When Sultan Abdul Hamid, who fully realized the delicate position of Turkey in Europe, was in power his farsightedness not only fomented trouble between his country's probable foes, the Balkan states, to that extent that he even succeeded in bringing about the war between Serbia and Bulgaria in 1885, but also laid great stress on the creation of a powerful army. He consequently accepted the German Emperor's offer to train by his officers the Turkish army on the German system and to throw open to Turkish officers the doors of German military schools and of the German army's rank and file, while England took and kept in hand unto these days the Turkish navy.

"The Kaiser's offer was, of course, not disinterested, for it opened the Turkish market to Krupp and secured certain railway and trade concessions to Germany. The work of the German instructors under General von der Goltz became so effective that in the time being the Turkish army was commonly held in the repute of being almost invincible.

"With the downfall of the Sultan, however, conditions in Turkey changed. The new régime did not follow the beaten track of Abdul Hamid's wise policy as regards the armament of Turkey and lost sight of the ever threatening danger with which a possible alliance of the Balkan states could menace the existence of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. The desire of the new government was to develop the country materially. Hence the diversion of money formerly granted for military and naval purposes to the improvement of public roads and works on a large scale. The German instructors and the Turkish officers who had been educated in Germany were dismissed, the latter on account of their loyalty to the deposed Sultan. This was a grievous fault, for by thus proceeding the present government deprived the army of its very flower.

"A general disorganization began and progressed steadily to such an extent that the Turkish army, short of officers, means and men, was finally afflicted with dry rot. Furthermore, the new régime extended conscription to the Christian subjects, which was another serious error, for a possible war was only to be conducted against Christian nations. Consequently religious sentiment inevitably brought to bear in such a war implied the danger that Turkish Christian soldiers would be likely to desert their colors. The present struggle has fully justified this apprehension of the former Sultan. Moreover, a Christian element within the Turkish army was necessarily a factor to disturb the homogeneity of this heretofore exclusively Moslem unit.

"The false economy of the actual Turkish government prevented the purchase of modern guns and small arms, of ammunition and supplies, thus rendering a quick and thorough mobilization impossible. It took Bulgaria six days, Turkey a fortnight to get ready for war. But when the Turks were 'ready' in their way, they had only

a little makeshift army of about 140,000 men in the peninsula.

"The peace dislocation of the Turkish army providing for eight army corps of three divisions each and three independent divisions in the European area of the Ottoman Empire, there ought to have been a force of about 700,000 men at the disposal of the Turkish General Staff in Macedonia when the mobilization was accomplished. As shown above this was not the case. When war was declared the reserves who had finished their terms with the army had already disbanded and the recruits were only on their way to the garrisons.

"The main resource for the army being not the thinly populated mountainous part of European Turkey, but the vast country of Asia Minor, and railroad facilities all over Turkey being still in their infancy, it is self-evident that the transportation of the recalled reserves would take so much time that the well prepared allies could strike blow after blow when the Turks only tried to get together.

"The allies had succeeded in keeping their bellicose purposes a secret from almost everyone, especially from Turkey, and they had well chosen the psychological moment. They were well informed about the decadence of the army which they were going to meet on the battlefields and they acted accordingly. An army as in existence under Abdul Hamid would have baffled them even in their desire to cross the frontier.

"Much has been said about the superiority of the French material in the Bulgarian artillery over the Turkish Krupp guns. As a matter of fact the Bulgarians have only 15 cm. howitzers and 12.5 cm. besieging guns from Schneider Canet and 7.5 cm. quick-firing guns from Creuzot, whereas their whole field artillery has been furnished with guns by Krupp. The French howitzers and besieging guns are still, at this writing, bombarding Adrianople. The field artillery of the latest Krupp type has naturally won out in all the battles, as the Turks had neglected to replace their old Krupp material by a modern type. Consequently the war proves only the superiority of Krupp over Krupp, meaning the modern and the old type of this field gun."

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

The table which follows gives a complete index of changes in Army Regulations since the revised Regulations were issued on Dec. 31, 1910. Amendments or additions have been made by War Department General Orders, Series of 1911, numbered 60, 73, 78, 87, 88, 99, 110, 119, 125, 126, 135, 142, 149, 160, 171, 172 and 173; and by the new circulars, known as "Changes in Army Regulations," series of 1912, numbered 1 to 16, inclusive. The table below includes all changes up to Nov. 14, 1912. In the first column appears the number of the paragraph of A.R. that has been amended or added to; in the second and third columns the number of the G.O. of 1911 or the C.A.R. of 1912 by which the paragraph was changed.

| Par. A.R. | Amended by G.O. 1911. | Amended by C.A.R. 1912. | Par. A.R. | Amended by G.O. 1911. | Amended by C.A.R. 1912. |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 39 | 60 | | 468 | | |
| 40 | | 8 | 469 | | |
| 45 | | 11 | 470 | | |
| 51 | 87 | | 471 | | |
| 61 | | 7 | 472 | | |
| 76 | 87 | | 473 | 172 | |
| 88 | 87 | | 494† | | |
| 94 | | 11 | 547† | 99 | |
| 100 | | 11 | 552 | 87 | |
| 104 | 73 | | 565 | | 1 |
| 105 | 119 | | 567 | 60 | |
| 107 | | 7 | 571 | 160 | |
| 109 | | 7 | 577 | 60 | |
| 114 | 87 | | 583 | 60 | |
| 126 | 87 | | 585 | 60 | |
| 127 | 88 | | 598 | 78 | |
| 130 | | 2 | 604 | 173 | |
| 134 | | 18 | 613 | 73 | |
| 139 | 87 | | 625 | 73 | |
| 140½ | | 2 | 626 | | 8 |
| 150 | | 11 | 630 | 73 | |
| 151 | 60 | | 679 | 60 | |
| 156 | 60 | | 682 | 73 | |
| 168 | 87 | | 691 | 60 | |
| 169 | 171 | | 722 | 125 | |
| 174 | 171 | | 728 | 125 | |
| 176 | 87 | | 729 | 125 | |
| 178 | | 11 | 730 | 125 | |
| 179 | | 5 | 732 | 125 | |
| 183 | | 15 | 734 | 87 | |
| 187½ | | 3 | 740 | 87 | |
| 189 | 99 | | 744 | | 16 |
| 190 | 87 | | 748 | | 16 |
| 191 | | 6 | 749 | | 16 |
| 192 | | 3 | 754 | 87 | |
| 193* | 87 | | 768 | 87 | |
| 196* | 87 | | 786½ | | 12 |
| 197* | 87 | | 787* | | 12 |
| 198 | 87 | | 788* | | 12 |
| 200 | 78 | | 790* | | 12 |
| 211 | 171 | | 791* | | 12 |
| 213 | 171 | | 792 | | 12 |
| 216 | | 3 | 795 | | 12 |
| 218 | | 12 | 804 | 60 | |
| 223 | | 9 | 805 | 78 | |
| 241 | | 9 | 816 | 87 | 2 and 3 |
| 243½ | | 5 | 824* | 110 | |
| 246 | 87 | | 825 | 87 | |
| 247 | 87 | | 828 | | 6 |
| 253 | | 15 | 837 | | 7 |
| 254 | | 15 | 840* | | 2 |
| 255 | | 15 | 841* | | 2 |
| 279 | 171 | | 842 | | 2 |
| 296 | 60 | | 843 | | 2 |
| 310 | | 11 | 845* | | 7 |
| 316 | 171 | | 846 | | 7 |
| 317 | 171 | | 864 | 60 | |
| 318 | 171 | | 876 | 60 | |
| 319 | 171 | | 881 | 173 | |
| 321 | 87 | | 883 | 60 | |
| 322 | 171 | | 887 | 135 | |
| 324 | 171 | | 905 | 60 | |
| 327* | 171 | | 909 | 87 | |
| 328* | 171 | | 910 | 87 | |
| 329* | 171 | | 917 | 87 | |
| 330* | 171 | | 918 | 126 | |
| 335* | 171 | | 919 | 60 | |
| 336* | 171 | | 921 | 87 | |
| 337* | 171 | | 922 | 126 | |
| 338* | 171 | | 927 | 87 | |
| 339* | 171 | | 928 | 126 | |
| 340* | 171 | | 929 | 60 | |
| 342 | 84 | | 931 | 87 | |
| 343 | 84 | | 939 | 87 | |
| 333 | 142 | | 943 | 172 | |
| 354 | 87 | | 947 | 172 | |
| 356* | 84 | | 951 | | |
| 386 | | 5 | 953 | | 1 |
| 418½ | | 14 | 953 | 173 | |
| 451 | | 5 | 954 | 149 | |
| 452 | | 5 | 956 | 172 | |
| 458 | 73 | | 957½ | 172 | |
| 459† | 60 | | 957½ | 172 | |
| 460 | | 4 | 958 | 87 | |
| 461 | | 4 | 974 | 73 | |
| 462 | | 4 | 981 | 172 | |
| 463 | | 4 | 983 | 172 | |
| 464 | | 4 | 983 | 172 | |
| 465 | | 4 | 998 | 87 | |
| 466 | | 4 | 1000 | 87 | |
| 467 | | 4 | 1003 | | 16 |

| Par. A.R. | Amended by G.O. 1912. | Amended by C.A.R. 1912. | Par. A.R. | Amended by G.O. 1912. | Amended by C.A.R. 1912. |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1015 | 172 | | 1263 | | |
| 1021 | 87 | | 1265 | | 87 |
| 1022 | 87 | | 1273 | | 119 |
| 1023 | 87 | | 1280 | | 87 |
| 1024 | 87 | | 1281 | | 87 |
| 1025 | 87 | | 1282 | | 87 |
| 1028 | 173 | | 1289 | | 78 |
| 1029 | 173 | | 1291 | | 16 |
| 1030 | 173 | | 1292 | | 16 |
| 1031 | 173 | | 1293 | | 16 |
| 1032 | 173 | | 1294 | | 16 |
| 1033 | 173 | | 1302 | 110 | |
| 1039 | | 10 | 1306 | 87 | |
| 1052 | | 6 | 1307 | 37 | |
| 1053 | 173 | | 1319 | | 13 |
| 1060† | 60 | | 1325 | 87 | |
| 1065 | | 2 | 1366 | | 16 |
| 1069 | 87 | | 1367 | | 3 |
| 1070 | 78 | | 1387½ | | 84 |
| 1073 | 40 | 6 | 1368 | | |
| 1082 | 188 | | 1369 | | 3 |
| 1093 | 87 | | 1401 | | 16 |
| 1111 | | 11 | 1408 | 60 | |
| 1114½ | | 7 | 1413 | 78 | |
| 1115 | | 13 | 1414 | 78 | |
| 1117 | 87 | | 1418 | 78 | |
| 1120 | | 2 | 1419 | 78 | |
| 1123 | | 2 | 1420 | 78 | |
| 1151 | | 16 | 1421 | 78 | |
| 1157 | 87 | | 1422 | 78 | |
| 1163 | 87 | | 1423 | 78 | |
| 1164 | 87 | | 1424 | 78, 135 | |
| 1165 | 87 | | 1425 | 78 | |
| 1166 | 87 | | 1434 | 110 | |
| 1180 | | 2 | 1451 | 60 | |
| 1182 | | 5 | 1453 | 60 | |
| 1184 | | 5 | 1458½ | 171 | |
| 1186 | 172 | | 1461 | | 3 |
| 1187 | 172 | | 1465 | 135 | |
| 1190 | 78 | | 1468 | 87 | 3 |
| 1195 | 60 | | 1490 | 173 | |
| 1196 | | 5 | 1495 | 78 | |
| 1201 | 87 | | 1498 | 78 | |
| 1205 | 87 | | 1500 | 78 | |
| 1213 | 87 | | 1502 | 78 | |
| 1214 | 60 | | 1505 | 78 | |
| 1222½ | 171 | | 1511 | 78 | |
| 1223 | 60 | | 1525 | 87 | |
| 1226 | 60 | 5 | 1529 | 160 | |
| 1228 | 60 | | 1540 | 87 | |
| 1234 | 172 | | 1542 | 149 | |
| 1237 | | 5 | 1560 | 87 | |
| 1238 | 172 | | 1565 | 60 | |
| 1242 | 60 | | 1583 | | 6 |
| 1243 | 60 | | 1584 | | 16 |

*Rescinded, †re-placed, ‡modified, §added, †corrected.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURES, 1901-1911.

The following is a statement of expenditures for the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States for the ten years ending June 30, 1911:

War Department: For military purposes, \$969,878,271.91; for past wars, \$86,448,059.57; for civil purposes, \$274,806,410.59.

Navy Department: For military purposes, \$1,056,920,640.90; for past wars, \$1,837,020.32; for civil purposes, \$1,671,524.89. (War claims for past wars pertaining to the Navy are under the War Department.)

Pensions for past wars, \$1,500,078,584.48. Totals: For military purposes, 1901-1911, \$2,026,798,912.81; past wars, \$1,588,363,664.37; civil purposes, \$276,478,035.48.

Total disbursements of the Government, 1901-1911, \$5,915,760,725.30; percentage of total for current military expenses, 34.3 per cent.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Expenditures for 1901-1911, War Department; data from statement furnished to chairman, House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, Feb. 7, 1912 (except printing and binding):

For military purposes: Salaries, etc., \$19,539,840.51; support of the Army, \$788,305,776.21; printing and binding, \$2,642,500; Military Academy, \$13,810,911.59; Militia, \$34,899,237.84; arsenals, \$7,175,763.41; fortifications, \$70,069,213.72; military posts, \$25,258,913.40; miscellaneous objects, \$5,461,116.24; relief acts, \$2,714,908.90.

For past wars: National Cemeteries, \$3,143,312.83; war claims, \$22,332,829.04; Soldiers' Home, \$9,793,450.36; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$51,178,467.34.

For civil purposes: Buildings and grounds in Washington, \$2,969,160.24; monuments, \$809,991.05; rivers and harbors, \$256,405,534.70; military parks, etc., \$4,335,189.85; miscellaneous objects, \$3,995,472.94; relief acts, \$6,261,161.81.

Totals, 1901-1911: For military purposes, \$969,878,271.91; past wars, \$86,448,059.57; civil purposes, \$274,806,410.59.

From the expenditures for the support of the Army \$8,717,941.71 paid to the Soldiers' Home have been deducted in order that this amount may not appear twice. Of the total expenditures for the Soldiers' Home \$1,075,508.65 is interest on the fund, and the remainder, \$8,717,941.71, represents the fund accumulated from the pay of the Army by means of fines, etc.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department: Expenditures for military purposes, 1901-1911, \$1,056,920,640.90; for past wars, \$1,837,020.32; for civil purposes, \$1,671,524.89.

Support of the Navy, 1901-1911: Total expenditures for Naval Establishment, \$1,052,129,559.34; lighthouse establishment, \$912,359.29; fish commission vessels, \$759,165.60; prize money, Civil War, \$4,756.26; prize money, Spanish War, \$506,659.76; extra pay, Mexican War, \$386.

Bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels: Civil War, \$1,980.07; Spanish War, \$475,162.20. Naval Home, Philadelphia, \$848,076.03.

Total military expenditures for Naval Establishment, \$1,048,621,014.13.

Expenditures for the Navy Department proper as shown by combined statement, Receipts and Disbursements of United States, were as follows:

1902, \$498,580.35; 1903, \$498,354.45; 1904, \$558,693.59; 1905, \$694,457.24; 1906, \$690,830.36; 1907, \$737,248.55; 1908, \$742,315.61; 1909, \$769,513.11; 1910, \$800,491.71; 1911, \$791,141.80.

Total, 1902-1911, \$8,781,626.77.

The total expenditures for the maintenance of the Naval Establishment, 1902-1911, inclusive, as shown by the reports of the Secretary of the Navy, were \$1,052,129,559.34. In the total are included the following: For the Lighthouse Establishment, 1902-1911, \$912,359.29; Naval Home, Philadelphia, \$848,076.03; Fish Commission vessels, \$759,165.60; prize money, Civil War (up to 1907), \$4,756.26.

The disbursements for prize money, bounties, etc., were so small after 1907 that they have not been segregated in the Secretary's reports. Bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels for the years 1902-1906 were: For

the Civil War, \$1,980.07; for the Spanish War, \$475,162.20. A small item of extra pay, Mexican War, 1902-1905, amounted to \$386.

PENSIONS.

The total disbursements for pensions were as follows: Fiscal year 1902, \$137,504,267.99; 1903, \$137,759,653.71; 1904, \$141,093,571.49; 1905, \$141,142,861.33; 1906, \$139,000,288.25; 1907, \$138,155,412.46; 1908, \$153,093,086.27; 1909, \$161,973,703.77; 1910, \$159,974,056.08; 1911, \$157,325,160.35.

The total for pensions, 1902-1911, inclusive, was \$1,500,078,584.48. Of this \$1,467,022,061.70 was paid as pensions; \$33,056,522.78 as cost, maintenance and expenses. The data given is from the reports of the Commissioners of Pensions.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT DISBURSEMENTS.

The total disbursements of the Government, exclusive of postal expenditures from postal revenue, were as follows, as given from the combined statements of the Receipts and Disbursements of the United States (Treasury Department):

1902, \$439,505,661.71; 1903, \$471,423,000.94; 1904, \$548,436,671.26; 1905, \$529,853,098.95; 1906, \$529,707,542.86; 1907, \$533,202,269.14; 1908, \$611,800,213.74; 1909, \$798,740,657.18; 1910, \$726,666,759.95; 1911, \$726,424,849.57.

Total, 1902-1911, inclusive, \$5,915,760,725.30. The printing appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the years 1902-1911 were: War, \$2,642,500; Navy, \$1,518,000.

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

The fighting in Macedonia is a sore subject with Germany. The Turkish army was trained and its officers educated under the German military system.—Literary Digest.

Oh, hark ye, Yankee soldiers! From far across the sea Comes the news that Turkey's fighting men were trained by Germany!

That she faced the "Bull-Con" allies single-handed and alone With a simple faith in Allah and our deified Von Rohne.

And they say that on the morning that the mighty battle broke, That German-tutored army vanished in a whirl of smoke;

That their swords were all unsullied and their guns were all forgot.

As they sought the dim horizon in a hasty Turkey trot!

A Montenegrin major gave the flying foe a glance, Then rolled a cigarette and scratched a match upon his pants; And spake unto his gunners, "Let 'em have a few more jolts— That is if your shells can catch 'em—they've been trained by Von der Goltz!"

A colonel of Bulgarians then tossed aside his coat And yelled, "Come on, me hearties! Looks as if we had their goat!"

Just follow Uncle Fuller to yon battle's merry whirl! While we show 'em how to do it—they've been reading Gripenkerl!"

Away for Constantinople the hosts of Allah sped, And the only ones that halted were the ones that stopped the lead;

Quoth a Serbian lieutenant then, "'Tis evident to me That yon army has been studying the books of Von Molt-kee!"

Said a panting Turkish corporal—from German teaching freed—

"We ain't much on formation, but we sure are h— for speed!"

So they sprinted night and morning 'til their lungs were fit But they won the six-day Marathon—they reached the city first!

A tale that points a moral. 'Most anyone can see That it's time to disregard the ways of Jackson, Grant and Lee;

For the sacred Scripture tells us: "Ye shall know them by their works!"

So we lift our hats to Von der Goltz, the man who trained the Turks!

And now while Europe trembles on the verge of deadly fray, The dove of peace is cooing in the good old U.S.A.

For, you bet, the foreign powers will leave Uncle Sam alone While our highbrows down at Leavenworth are studying Von Rohne!

And while the German eagle soars above the Balkan storm, It strikes us as a fitting time to change the uniform;

Let's get one of those shiny things they wear across the breast, And add a gleaming helmet with an eagle on the crest.

And down at sunny Leavenworth let Dutch professors rule; And build a model brewery—an annex to the school—

A marble bust of Von der Goltz resplendent in the hall, And photographs of Kaiser Bill adorning ev'ry wall.

And he who seeks promotion must subsist a solid year On pretzels, cheese, and wienewurst, and good old German beer;

And notify the colonels—sound the warning near and far!— That they've got to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein" before they get the star.

Then here's luck to the Fatherland—let's follow in her train, And all take up the goose step when we march to war again;

Our motto, "Made in Germany," triumphant over fear— Our slogan, "Hoch der Kaiser!" and the countersign "Zurci Bier!"

GEORGE STEUNENBERG.

WOULD REVISE THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In an address delivered before the National Geographic Society at Washington Nov. 29 Admiral Colby M. Chester, of the U.S. Navy, advocated the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine. He declared the Monroe Doctrine to be unfitted for conditions of to-day.

"For my part, I should like to see the Monroe Doctrine policy of the United States abolished, not by giving up its basic principle, but by amending its form into a treaty with the republics of South America so that they should not have only an interest in its execution, but a responsibility as well," said Admiral Chester.

"Now that practically every country in the world is on a constitutional basis there is no more need to protect our neighboring republics from a purely monarchical form of government that there is to interfere with the controversy between themselves. There is no more necessity to try to prevent their attacking South America now than there is to guard against them in the United States.

"As far as the basic principle of the Monroe Doctrine is concerned, the right of self-defense, it is axiomatic and it is no more necessary to continue to pay the enormous price that we have done in order to maintain our rights in this respect than there is to buy the privileges of erecting fortifications on the Isthmus.

"We cannot with propriety, however, form an alliance, for that word has been tabooed by an unwritten law of the land, but we can engage in an entente, as foreigners call it, with the republics of South America that will give them a share in the responsibilities of maintaining

the policy which looks to the general good of all parties concerned and will at the same time benefit the political and commercial interest of all the American people.

"If the South American republics do not wish our assistance in maintaining their sovereignties there is no use in forcing our addresses upon them only in so far as it will protect our own interests, and whether these interests be affected or not cannot be determined until the question arises, and then only on the principle of self-defense. An announcement which was recently made in the Congressional resolution presented by Senator Lodge on the subject of Mexico will answer the purpose."

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE MANCHU LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The detached service law has accomplished something that was perhaps not contemplated at the time it was framed. It has taken the zest out of important experimental work like that with machine-gun platoons, and has made of battalion and regimental staff duty a joke. Captains who have served continuously many years with their regiments are Manchus because of two or three years of valuable service with machine-gun companies.

A rather cheap pleasantries is going the rounds, based on the theory that a colonel can correct almost any class of offenses by threatening to detail the offenders to the regimental staff. However, it is a fact that few will want to serve on the battalion or regimental staff. Of course, the colonel can detail any available officer he chooses; but the spirit of the thing has gone, the manner in which such an officer will be regarded by his brother officers will be different.

The detached service law is good. Nothing is more desirable than that after four years of detached service from his regiment an officer should return for duty therewith, and he should return to company duty if he is a company officer. But why should he be unavailable for detached service because he has been on special duty with troops or because he has been on the battalion or regimental staff?

What has caused discontent in regiments, the fact that officers have gone away, leaving a vacancy in the regimental staff, or the fact that officers have come back and have gone at once on the regimental staff?

Every officer knows that it's the coming back and being immediately made a staff officer that has caused the dissatisfaction.

1. Any officer should be allowed to accept a detail after two years on duty with troops of his regiment.

2. He should be required to come back after four years' absence from the colors.

3. He should be ineligible for detail on staff duty with the regiment for two years after his return.

He should not be allowed to serve more than one, or at most two, terms, in any grade, upon the staff.

Z. X.

A CADET REGIMENT FOR WEST POINT.

Indianapolis, Ind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Absolutely non-partisan and non-political, I want to urge the increase of West Point to a cadet regiment of about 1,000. The awkward but able young man who enters the college and spends four years there will so much sooner get a thorough insight into armies and military life and organization if he lives in a regiment. It will not be a great time, I judge, when almost every state will have a cadet regiment. Make a regiment of West Point, and in my opinion the beneficial results will be many and great. I consider only the forces in the United States and the country itself, so that politics cannot be charged against the recommendation. The added cost will be so small and increased efficiency so great I do not see how the improvement can be neglected.

West Pointers are the backbone of the Army, and I simply ask for a complete verbera, believing that the ultimate result will improve all the Army and Militia.

ROLIN R. JAMES.

"GRAFT"

Huntington, W.Va., Nov. 26, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The concluding paragraph of an item on the subject of Fort Thomas published in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Nov. 24 reads as follows:

"It is possible, if proper efforts were made, that Fort Thomas will not be abandoned even next summer. The Secretary of War in the next administration might be persuaded to reject the plan of the General Staff with respect to Fort Thomas, and, even though the order for the abandonment was issued some time ago, there is no law to prohibit its cancellation either by the present authorities or after the new administration comes in. Therefore the people of Kentucky and Ohio who are interested in having Fort Thomas maintained as an active post might get busy."

Just such expressions on the part of the press of this country aptly illustrate the general attitude of the majority toward the efforts made by the War Department to render our little Army as efficient as is possible, in spite of the overwhelming efforts on the part of politicians to use it as a tool for commercial gain and political prestige. Such a sentiment is not only unpatriotic, but positively criminal, and should receive the severest condemnation of all right thinking citizens.

The veiled invitation to the good people of Kentucky and Ohio to get "busy," properly translated, reads like this:

"The route of the pork barrel has been changed. It will no longer include this section in its future itinerary. Therefore all good citizens get busy through your representatives. Place petty local considerations above national efficiency! Let the people rule—the Army!"

How long will such a state of affairs endure before people can be brought to realize that every such miserable effort on their part tends to frustrate the endeavors of the War Department to create an efficient force for the protection of our country and its vast resources?

It is curious to note how thoroughly an attempt of graft is resented by these same people in the police force of their cities, and yet here it is openly advocated in connection with an institution that holds the same relative position, only far greater in importance, as it constitutes the police force for above ninety-five millions of people.

The grim lesson of the Spanish-American War, with its preventable mistakes, made possible by just such lack of efficient organization and too much political consideration, has, unfortunately, never been thoroughly appre-

ciated by the country, but the next will probably be much more impressive, and then, perhaps, we'll realize the necessity for a policy of non-interference in the administration of the military.

J. V. KUZNIK, 1st Lieut., 4th Cav.

SAVING OF A SOLDIER'S PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army authorities apparently are apprehensive that the new law regulating enlistments will not be very inducive for men to enlist in the Army and they have issued several circulars which try to make the different clauses acceptable to recruits. One of them reads: "By care and economy a soldier can save a considerable sum, payable to him on his discharge or when furloughed to the reserve."

What represents a "considerable sum"? This is the question. Men discharged under the old law could save very little when discharged after expiration of the first enlistment. Many had to pay cash at the semi-monthly settlement, some really a considerable sum of their pay; or, in other words, they did not draw any pay for two months, and the surplus, if any, given to them on the final statements was indeed only a reimbursement of the money paid out by them under those circumstances. The naked truth is that men discharged during the last few years after having served their first enlistment hardly saved anything on their clothing allowance. That was under the old law. How will it be under the new law? The clothing order of April 6, 1912, covers a three years' period, and, as no provisions are made for an allowance covering four years, a man enlisting after the first day of November will not realize the expectations held out to him in Circular No. 1 of the War Department.

A man who enlists making fraudulent statements is subject to a court-martial. But why entice him into the Service by making statements that the records will not bear out? It is not fair to the applicant, and when clothing settlement time comes and he finds himself in debt instead of being in clover as promised him he will naturally become disgusted. It will be hard enough to recruit the Army under the new law, but the present clothing allowance certainly will add to the reasons that make enlistment in the Regular Army very unpopular.

GEORGE J. LEVY.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE'S ARTICLE RESENTED.

51st Company, Coast Artillery Corps,

Fort McKinley, Me., Nov. 16, 1912.

A meeting of the 51st Company Literary Association was held in the reading room of the association. Meeting was called to order by the chairman, Sergeant Manning. Number of members present, sixty-nine. The following business was transacted:

A motion was made and seconded that the publication known as the American Magazine be discontinued from our list of periodicals and be hereafter barred from our reading room for the following reason: There was published in the November number of the said American Magazine a scandalous article, defamatory not only to the members of this association, but to the entire U.S. Army. Vote was by acclamation and motion was carried unanimously.

A motion was made and seconded that Capt. J. A. Ruggles, C.A.C., commanding 51st Company, C.A.C., be presented with a copy of these proceedings, and asked to write a letter to the publishers of the American Magazine discontinuing same, and that he be also asked to use his endeavors to cause a notice of these proceedings to be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Vote was by acclamation and motion was carried unanimously. There being no other business brought before the members the meeting was adjourned.

A true copy furnished Capt. J. A. Ruggles, C.A.C., by A. W. Manning, Sergt., 51st Co., C.A.C.

THOMAS H. SHIELDS, Corpl.,
Secretary and Treasurer, 51st Co. Literary Association.

AN ENGINEER OPPOSES CAVALRY DECREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Appropos of a statement recently made in your columns that Congress will again take up the question of reducing the Cavalry the writer has recently noticed two of the strongest arguments in support of the Cavalry's contention he has ever seen. Undoubtedly the Department and our friends of the Cavalry are familiar with the quotations, but I have not noticed them in print except as noted below. On page 213 of Upton's "Military Policy of the United States" occur these words, referring to the Mexican War:

"As a consequence of this policy inexperienced colonels and ignorant captains led the new regiments to battle, while in the old battalions the future commanders of our armies were trudging as file closers in rear of their companies. Such a policy, bad enough for the Infantry, when applied to the Dragoons, an arm of the Service requiring for its efficiency years of training, could only result in a waste of the public treasure."

Again, on page 437, referring to the call for 300,000 volunteers in 1862, occur these words: "The President, too, probably recognizing the worthlessness of untrained Cavalry, recommended 'that the troops should be chiefly of Infantry.'"

As, in the language of Mr. Root, General Upton "commanded successively a battery of Artillery, a regiment of Infantry, a brigade of Infantry, a brigade of Artillery and a division of Cavalry," in our greatest war, no one, it would seem, could speak with less partisanship or greater authority.

ENGINEER.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our pension laws being so inadequate with regard to the enlisted men of the Navy, and Congress apparently reluctant to pass the much needed "Graded Retiring bill," why not recommend as a substitute the following: "That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have served ten years' honorable service and has been incapacitated through disease or injury incident to the Service, he may, upon recommendation of a board, be retired with pay to be determined by multiplying three one-hundredths of the pay he may then be receiving by the whole number of years of honorable service he may have to his credit." This would be the means of keeping a good many desirable men in the Service.

SHELLBACK.

NEW MARINE CORPS UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

The revised "Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps, 1912," have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and are now in the hands of the printer. The first two chapters are identical with the first two chapters of the recently revised "Uniform Regulations, U.S. Navy," the first chapter containing general regulations common to both the Navy and the Marine Corps, and the second chapter being a comprehensive table of occasions on which each uniform should be worn, giving the uniform for both Navy and Marine Corps.

The order promulgating these regulations states that the changes necessary to make former uniform and equipment of officers conform to the new regulations will be made as soon as practicable, and will be completed not later than Jan. 1, 1914; and that the new overcoat and field uniform will be provided as soon as practicable, and not later than Jan. 1, 1914, after which date no uniform or equipment that does not conform to the new regulations shall be worn. The new regulations will be illustrated with some fifty plates, showing correct uniform and equipment. These regulations contain all of the approved changes made by the Uniform Board, consisting of Col. J. E. Mahoney, Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole, Major Dion Williams and Capt. L. M. Gulick.

The important changes in the uniforms of officers comprise the adoption of a winter field uniform of the new forestry green shade; the abolition of the present blue overcoat, and the adoption in its stead of an ulster style overcoat of the same color as the winter field uniform; the abolition of the old braided undress coat for officers of the staff, and the adoption in its stead of the undress coat now worn by officers of the line; the substitution of a scarlet stripe for the present black stripe on the full dress trousers for officers of the staff; the adoption of distinctive devices for the three staff departments; increasing the length of the blue cape or cloak; changes in the dimensions of the full dress, undress and white caps of all officers; the adoption of a rain coat or cape of the same color as the new winter field uniform; the adoption of tan leather gloves for wear with the winter field uniform, or with the new overcoat; improvements in the officers' undress belt; the adoption of a new field hat, and changing the color of the summer field uniform from khaki to a darker color approximating that of the new winter field uniform.

The changes in the uniforms for enlisted men comprise the abolition of the present full dress coat and full dress cap and of the present white coat; the adoption of a winter field uniform of the new forestry green shade; the abolition of the present light blue overcoat and cape, and the adoption in its stead of an ulster style overcoat of the new forestry green shade; slight alterations in the old undress blue coat, and the designation of "dress" for the former undress uniform; increase in the dimensions of the blue cap, and the addition of scarlet on the welts at the top and bottom of the band; the adoption of a new style field hat; changing the color of the woolen gloves to forestry green; the adoption of a tan leather belt and cartridge box for enlisted men for use in garrison and aboard ship, and changing the color of the summer field uniform to a darker shade approximating that of the new winter field uniform.

The winter field uniforms for officers is made of cloth of the new forestry green shade, and consists of coat, trousers, breeches and cap. The winter field coat is of the same description as the present undress coat, with the addition of a one-eighth inch scarlet piping down the front edge, around the button, at the base of the collar, around the tops of the cuffs, and around the edges of the shoulder straps. Dull finish bronze buttons, corps devices and staff distinctive devices and the usual insignia of rank will be worn on this coat. Both trousers and breeches are provided, the latter for wear when leggings or boots are prescribed. The outer leg seams of both the trousers and the breeches have a quarter-inch welt of scarlet cloth. The cap for this uniform is of the same dimensions and style as the blue undress cap, and is made of the forestry green shade, and trimmed in the same manner as the blue undress cap, with braid of the same shade as the cap. Either this cap or the field hat may be worn with this uniform, but it is provided in the regulations that the cap shall always be worn on board ship and when on ordinary garrison duty, the field hat being used for strictly field duty.

The winter field uniform for the enlisted men is practically the same as that for the officers, the two lower pockets on the coat being omitted, and there being no welts of scarlet cloth on the leg seams. The overcoat for both officers and enlisted men is of the ulster style, double-breasted, with two rows of forty-five ligne (11-8 inches in diameter) dull finished Marine Corps bronze buttons on the breast from the line of the collar bones to the waist. The coat is cut full in the back and the pleat in the back is held in by two straps sewed in at the side seams and secured by two buttons. It has a standing rolling collar, 1½ inch stand and 4½ inch lap, securing at the neck by two large hooks and eyes. The coat extends to about eight inches below the knee when the wearer is in a standing position, and a tab is provided for buttoning the skirts back to facilitate marching. Shoulder straps similar to those on the officer's blue undress coat are provided, and upon these the insignia of rank and the corps device in bronze are worn by officers. The overcoat for officers has two vertical pockets, one on each side, tops just below the waist, and a slit in the left side seam for the sword slings to pass through when the sword belt is worn beneath the coat. The overcoat is lined with cloth or flannel of the same shade as the cloth of the coat. The sleeves of the overcoat for officers is trimmed with braid of the same color as the coat in the design prescribed according to rank for full dress coats for officers, and the sleeves of the enlisted men's overcoats are finished with a pointed cuff. There is no scarlet piping on the overcoat.

The present blue cape for officers is designated "cloak" and its length is increased to two inches below the knee, while it is provided that the black velvet collar shall be permanently attached to it. The new full dress cap for officers has a band 1¾ inches deep, is 3¾ inches high in front and is three inches high at the back, and the crown is 1½ inches larger in diameter at the top than at the bottom. The sides of the crown are stiffened with hair cloth, and a grommet is worked into the edge of the crown, which is welted one-sixteenth of an inch all around. The visor is sloped at an angle of sixty degrees from the horizontal and has a depth of 1¾ inches in the center at the front. For the major general commandant the band is of blue-black velvet ornamented with oak leaves in gold; for all other officers it is of No. 2 Marine Corps gold lace 1¾ inches wide. The top of the crown is ornamented with the same knot as formerly used in gold one-eighth inch tracing braid.

The visor of the cap for the major general commandant is covered with dark blue cloth and ornamented with a design of oak leaves embroidered in gold; the visor for all other officers of field rank is also covered with dark blue cloth and ornamented in a design of two sprays of oak leaves embroidered in gold, while the visor for all officers below field rank is of plain black patent leather. Just above the ends of the visor at the sides are two twenty-seven ligne Marine Corps buttons, to which is attached a sliding chin strap of leather, five-eighths of an inch wide, covered with No. 7 Marine Corps gold lace, having a scarlet stripe one-eighth of an inch wide worked through the center, and at a point one inch from each end a slide covered with the same gold lace. The undress caps, blue and white, are made on the same block as the full dress cap, substituting black braid for the blue undress cap and white braid for the white undress cap. The ornamentation in gold embroidered on the visor of the major general commandant and also for all officers of field rank is worn on the blue and white undress caps in the same manner as on the full dress caps, and the same chin strap is worn on both full dress and undress, blue and white caps.

The new field cap is made on the same block as the undress cap and trimmed in the same manner with braid of the forestry shade, but the chin strap and visor are of dark green leather to match the cloth of the cap. The regulations prescribe that the rain coat or cape shall be of rubber cloth or waterproof material, cut to fit the figure loosely, reaching to a point about six inches below the knee, and of the color of the new winter field uniform. The new field hat has a flat brim and a crown blocked into a peak at the top, and is of approximately the same color as the new winter field uniform.

The change of color of the summer field uniform from khaki to approximately the same color as the new winter field uniform will be made when found practicable, and only after a satisfactory shade has been obtained by the makers. The white slings for the officers' undress belt are abolished, and leather loops are provided for attaching the haversack and canteen to the belt, these loops being removable at will. Two detachable shoulder straps of tan leather are also provided for this belt, as well as a tan leather cartridge box, carrying two full clips for the Colt automatic .45 caliber. This belt is also prescribed for the sergeants major, and it will be manufactured at the Depot of Supplies, U.S.M.C., as an article of issue. The adoption of this belt and its attachments makes a very smart appearing article of equipment, and does away with the necessity for officers having separate straps for haversack and canteen, and also provides a convenient manner of carrying clips for the automatic pistol.

Among the minor additions and changes the blue mess dress waistcoat is abolished, the wearing of watch chains, fobs, pins or other jewelry exposed upon the uniform is prohibited, for wear with mess dress plain gold shirt studs not more than one-quarter of an inch in diameter are prescribed, plain gold cuff buttons are required, and pajamas are made an article of uniform for enlisted men.

The date of issue of the new overcoats and the winter field uniform to the enlisted men of the corps has not yet been determined, but the Quartermaster's Depot of Supplies at Philadelphia are proceeding with the manufacture of the various articles, and they will be issued as soon as practicable.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, the future commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, will probably relieve Admiral Osterhaus on Jan. 4, and expects to sail for Guantanamo on about Jan. 6. Plans are now being formulated for a program of exercises to be carried on while the vessels of the fleet are in southern waters. Combined exercises with battleships, destroyers and submarines will be conducted. The torpedo practice for all three classes of ships will be held. Admiral Badger will hoist his flag on the Wyoming and go south on that vessel. The Wyoming will be detached from the fleet in the spring, and the commander-in-chief will probably fly his flag on the Connecticut while the Wyoming is conducting her acceptance trial with the Board of Inspection. During the winter the fleet will visit Colon by divisions in order to give its personnel an opportunity to see the wonders of the Panama Canal construction. The schedule for these visits has not yet been arranged. The Arkansas and Wyoming and a group of five destroyers will conduct their elementary practice while the vessels are based at Guantanamo. In testing the battery of the Arkansas the Board of Inspection and Survey inaugurated a new system of determining the efficiency of the guns of new battleships. Assisted by Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, the 50 caliber 12-inch guns of the Arkansas fired projectiles at the old San Marcos. Everything was done that was possible to approximate battle conditions in conducting the test. The shots were fired at a range of about 15,000 yards from every angle. The test was a success in every respect and demonstrated fully that the range and efficiency of the new battleship's guns had not been overestimated. This is regarded as a great improvement over the old system of testing batteries of new battleships at sea without any attempt to determine their accuracy of fire or range. A similar test will be made of the Wyoming's battery in the spring. A board of officers will meet at the Navy Department on Dec. 12 to formulate the target practice rules for next year. The division firing of the Pacific Fleet has been deferred until the South Dakota comes from the navy yard, Mare Island. It was originally planned to conduct this practice immediately upon the arrival of the ships from Nicaragua.

That the schools for non-commissioned officers and selected privates in companies have courses limited to subjects prescribed in orders and that courses for each year be arranged and followed in all companies alike is the recommendation of Col. Thomas F. Davis, 18th U.S. Inf., which is concurred in by Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his annual report. The effect of this uniformity in instruction would be to give each organization the same standard and enable the comparative efficiency of the non-commissioned personnel to be ascertained by the regimental commander. The absence of so many commissioned officers from their organizations continues to be a serious hindrance to the highest efficiency and preparedness for field service under war conditions. The discipline and health of the department troops were excellent in the year. Inspections had to be deferred to later in the season owing to the severe winter. Only three officers of the National Guard attended the garrison schools. In the absence of the department commander Colonel Davis commanded the department

from Feb. 10 to Feb. 28, 1912, and from May 4 to May 29, 1912. The office force was reduced materially by the diminution of business following the change of administrative work from departments to organized divisions.

The members of the 2d Provisional Regiment of U.S. marines, with an enlisted strength of about 750, which was due to arrive Dec. 6 at Philadelphia, will be immediately distributed to their original posts, not more than 150 remaining in Philadelphia. The officers of the regiment are Col. Franklin J. Moses, Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane, Capt. Logan Feland, Captain Matthews, A.Q.M. Paymaster's Clerk George P. Doane, Med. Dir. Franklin Rogers, U.S.N., P.A. Surg. Thomas W. Raison, U.S.N., P.A. Surg. William E. Eaton, U.S.N. 1st Battalion—Major John T. Myers, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum; Company A, Capt. J. T. Buttrick, 1st Lieut. Wilbur Thing, 2d Lieut. J. C. Smith; Company B, Capt. J. J. Meade, 1st Lieut. B. S. Berry, 2d Lieut. L. A. Clapp; Company C, Capt. H. I. Bearss, 2d Lieut. E. W. Sturdevant, 2d Lieut. C. C. Rainer, 2d Battalion—Major R. W. Dunlap, 1st Lieut. William B. Smith; Company D, Capt. T. E. Backstrom, 1st Lieut. F. A. Barker, 2d Lieut. Archibald Young; Company E, Capt. Harry R. Lay, 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Racicot, jr., 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant; Company F, Capt. P. M. Rixey, jr., 1st Lieut. V. L. Morrison, 2d Lieut. James T. Reid.

The news from the Balkans has been as contradictory during the past week when peace was said to be in sight as it was at the height of the hostilities. One day Greece was said to be in complete agreement with the allies, while the next she was reported as determined to continue the war against Turkey alone unless her claims to certain territory were recognized. What seems to be undisputed is that the envoys of the Turks and Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro have come to an agreement as to a suspension of hostilities pending a meeting of delegates in London on Dec. 13 to take up formal peace negotiations. The revised terms of the armistice are said to provide that the armies of the allies and the Turks shall remain in their present positions and that the besieged Turkish fortresses shall not be revictualled. The news that peace is at hand means much to the Serbian people at home. As a result of the government order prohibiting the publication of the lists of the killed and wounded until hostilities are ended, none of the families of the country know whether their relatives are alive or dead. This suspense has been of the most agonizing kind, as rumors and then counter rumors have kept families rent with fear and doubt.

Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, returned to the Navy Department on Dec. 3, after a tour of inspection of the armor plants at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and South Bethlehem, Pa. Admiral Twining was very much pleased with the way in which the work for the Bureau of Ordnance was being carried on at these establishments, not only in the matter of manufacture of armor, but in general ordnance work, much of which is being performed at Bethlehem and Midvale. Both the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company do a considerable volume of work on guns, gun mounts and projectiles for the U.S. Army and Navy and for foreign governments. The ordnance work at the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company is limited to the manufacture of armor and special treatment steel plates.

Our manufacturers of arms appear to be profiting by the demand for weapons of war resulting from the disturbances in the Balkans. Col. C. L. F. Robinson, president of the Colt Company, is expected back from Europe with large contracts for automatic and army revolvers. Manager B. M. W. Hanson, of the Pratt and Whitney Company, has been doing business with Russia, and word has come that the Czar's Minister of War has decided that he needs about \$300,000 worth of machine guns. There is an unauthenticated report that Turkey is trying to buy the two Argentine battleships just being completed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company.

The Italian destroyer Ardito has just been launched at Orlando's yard in Leghorn. The new boat, which is of 616 tons displacement, is one of four units of the Thornycroft-Orlando type, the others being under construction. She is superior to the torpedo class in radius of action, speed and armament, the latter consisting in one gun of 120 mm., four guns of 76 mm. and two torpedo tubes. She is propelled by turbines at an estimated speed of thirty-four knots, and her principal dimensions are: Length, 73 m.; breadth, 7.32 m.; medium draught, 8.32 m.

We regret to see that some of our Army officers were caught by the glowing reports of Golcondaian wealth contained in the prospectus issued by the novelist, Julian Hawthorne, as touter for certain Canadian mines. One officer saved his money by writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and obtaining the judicious advice to let this mining scheme severely alone.

According to despatches received at the State Department Dec. 5 all is quiet along the Syrian coast. The presence of the U.S.S. Tennessee and Montana is serving to allay much of the apprehension which previously existed among foreigners in the coast cities.

Among the orders affecting the duties and stations of officers of the Army issued this week from the War Department, and which will be found under our Army head in this issue, are orders of Dec. 3 relating to 216 officers of the Coast Artillery Corps.

About twenty-five candidates will take the examination for commissions in the Marine Corps on Jan. 7. Examinations will be conducted at Washington, San Francisco and possibly some other large post. There are nineteen vacancies in the corps to be filled.

Adjutant Gen. Fred Llewellyn, of the state of Washington, has been appointed by the Secretary of War a member of the National Militia Board in place of Adjutant Gen. W. E. Finzer, of Oregon, resigned.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, Cav., U.S.A., who has been at Oregon City, Ore., on leave, was placed on the retired list Dec. 1 for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Iowa Jan. 10, 1872, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1895, being promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, in December, 1895; was transferred to the 10th Cavalry Feb. 1, 1896; was promoted first lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, in 1899, and captain, 9th Cavalry, in 1901. He served a detail in the Pay Department from 1904 until Sept. 17, 1908, when he was assigned to the 12th Cavalry. During the war with Spain Captain Dixon served as brigade commissary at Lakeland, Fla.

First Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., is to be retired on Feb. 1, 1913, for disability incident to the Service. Leave has been granted him until his retirement will take effect.

Lieut. Comdr. Irwin F. Landis, U.S.N., has been ordered to appear before the retiring board at Mare Island, Cal., on Dec. 9. He was formerly attached to the U.S.S. Colorado, and was ordered to the Mare Island hospital for treatment last January, following trouble with his eyes, which developed about that time. After a couple of months' treatment he was granted an extended sick leave, but returned to the hospital a few weeks ago. The failure of his eyes to improve sufficiently for him to resume active duty, it is understood, leads to the orders for his examination for retirement.

Col. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., will be retired from active service on Feb. 19, 1912, and will proceed to his home on Dec. 20, 1912. He has been granted leave from the latter date to the date of his retirement.

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, 3d U.S. Cav., was retired on Dec. 4, 1912, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in California Nov. 24, 1870, and was appointed a captain in the 49th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Sept. 9, 1899, serving with that command in the Philippines. He was appointed first lieutenant, 2d U.S. Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted captain, 8th Cavalry, March 11, 1911, and was later transferred to the 3d Cavalry. He has been under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

An unusually pretty and unique wedding was that of 1st Lieut. Edgar Lee Field, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Charlton Sibley, of Jackson, Miss., at the home of the bride's parents on the evening of Nov. 26. The bride was beautifully gowned in white satin and real lace. She was given in marriage by her father, Mr. W. Baker Sibley. The wedding was in the form of a tableau, the party being gathered about the altar in the library ready for the ceremony when the doors were opened to the guests. A string orchestra played softly the wedding march just before the ceremony. The large and hospitable old Southern home was filled with guests, and Lieut. and Mrs. Field left for Manila with the best wishes of a large and enthusiastic party of friends. The groom, who was dressed in the special full dress of his rank, was attended by his brother, Mr. Marion Griffith Field, as best man, and also by his brother, Ensign Richard Stockton Field, U.S.N., attached to the Wyoming, and by Mr. Luther Manship and Mr. Henry, of Jackson, Miss. The bride was attended by her mother, Mrs. W. Baker Sibley, as matron of honor, and by Miss Natalie Rector, of Vicksburg, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Myrtle Green, of Jackson, and Marguerite Rhodes, of Oxford, Miss.

Capt. George H. Scott, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Eleanor Pillow were married at Butler, Pa., Dec. 5, 1912.

Capt. Henry B. Clark, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lena Sefton Wakefield, of San Diego, Cal., were married Nov. 20, 1912, in Jacksonville, Fla. Capt. and Mrs. Clark are at home at Fort Moultrie, S.C.

A pretty wedding took place at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 29, 1912, when Miss Rebecca Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James Evans, was married to Lieut. Robert E. Patterson, 27th U.S. Inf., son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Patterson, of Wilmington, Del. The ceremony, which took place at the Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels, was performed by the rector, Rev. Dr. Charles Fiske, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cockey, 3114 North Calvert street. The bride entered the church with her father, by whom she was given in marriage, and was met at the chancel by the bridegroom and his best man, Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav. Her gown was of white satin, trimmed with rose point lace and pearls, and she wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Mary Evans, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Martha and Miss Eleanor Goldsborough, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Goldsborough, were flower girls. The ushers were Lieuts. Oscar J. Gatchell, William C. Harrison, Stephen H. MacGregor and Robert N. Bodine, all of the Coast Art. Corps, of Fort Monroe, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Allen McGuire announce the marriage of their daughter, Clara Antes, to Lieut. John Holmes Birdsall, Coast Art., U.S.A., Oct. 29, 1912, at Chicago, Ill. They will be at home after Dec. 1 at Fort Columbia, Wash.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Fred F. Rogers, U.S.N., Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Tokio, and Miss Helen Zurbosen, daughter of Admiral Zurbosen, of the German navy.

Mr. Otis Leavitt, son of Chaplain and Mrs. F. J. Leavitt, of the U.S. Military Prison, and brother of Capt. Ralph H. Leavitt, 25th U.S. Inf., was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Alberta Porter, of Jarbalo, Kas., at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. H. Berger, at Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 28, 1912. The father of the groom, Chaplain F. J. Leavitt, performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Beattie at their home in Greenville, S.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Cleveland Beattie, to Lieut. Sumner McBee Williams, 7th U.S. Cav. The wedding has been set for Jan. 7, and Lieutenant Williams and his bride will sail shortly thereafter for the Philippines to join his regiment at Fort McKinley.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Congdon and Ensign John Warburton Gates, U.S.N., has been the motif of mutual congratulations for these young people. Ensign Gates is the son of Mrs. J. Holt Gates, who resides at Greenwood Inn, Evanston, and

the bride-elect is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Congdon, 1427 Judson avenue, Evanston. Ensign Gates is serving on the U.S.S. Rhode Island. The wedding will probably be set for the coming spring.

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Margaret Ortmann were married at Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 16, 1912.

The wedding of Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 2d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Margaret Kimberly in the Church of the Centurion at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 20, 1912, to which we briefly referred in our last issue, was a very fashionable event and largely attended. The church, beautiful for its quaintness and simplicity, was a scene of great beauty, decorated as it was in white chrysanthemums and green foliage, giving the color scheme of white and green. Miss Kimberly entered the church on the arm of her father, John Brown Kimberly, and preceded by her maid of honor, bridesmaids and little flower girl walked to the altar, where she met Lieutenant Brabson and his brother, Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, Inf., U.S.A., who was his best man. The beautiful service of the Episcopal Church was used by Chaplain W. R. Scott, who officiated, and the bride was given in marriage by her father. The ushers were Lieuts. R. S. Oberly, W. L. Moose, Allen Kimberly and William H. Shepherd, U.S.A. The bridesmaids, all of whom were handsomely gowned in pale blue charmeuse satin and wore large black picture hats, were Misses Elizabeth Oler, of Larchmont, N.Y.; Mrs. William H. Shepherd, of Fort Myer, Va.; Miss Elizabeth Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, and Miss Elizabeth Brabson, of Nashville, Tenn. The little flower girl was Miss Helen Kimberly, the youngest sister of the bride, who wore a beautiful gown of soft white silk and carried bride's roses. The maid of honor was Miss Anne Brown Kimberly, the sister of the bride, whose gown was a handsome creation of pink charmeuse satin, trimmed in pearls and old lace, and she, too, wore a large picture hat. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with pearls and old point lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The groom, his best man and the ushers were attired in the full dress uniform of their rank. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly gave an elaborate wedding dinner and reception at the U.S. Artillery School, where dancing was later enjoyed by the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Brabson left over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for a Southern tour, and after their honeymoon will go to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where the groom is at present stationed. Miss Kimberly has been a great favorite in the Army and Navy circles around Fort Monroe, and is also popular in the society of the Virginia peninsula. Her father, John B. Kimberly, is the postmaster at Fort Monroe, and one of the best known men in the business and political life of the Virginia peninsula. Lieutenant Brabson, who comes of a distinguished Southern family, is the son of the late Col. Robert Brabson, of Nashville, Tenn. Among the out of town guests attending the wedding were Mrs. Robert Brabson, Miss Elizabeth Brabson, mother and sister of the groom, of Nashville, Tenn.; Major John H. Gifford and Col. J. Garrard, U.S.A., and daughter, and quite a number of other Army officers. Quite a number of handsome presents were received. The bride's only jewel was a diamond pendant gift of the groom, and the bride presented her attendants with wreath pins, and the groom gave the ushers and best man gold vest chains.

Miss Dorothy Brown and Lieut. Hugh Henry McGee, 2d U.S. Cav., were married at Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York city, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Foulds, of Highland Park, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Keturah, to Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 27th U.S. Inf. The wedding will be Jan. 1, 1913.

In the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., Dec. 3, 1912, Miss Alice Willard Boyd, daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Boyd, was married to Asst. Surg. Arthur Camp Stanley, U.S.N., retired. Attending the bride were Misses Caroline Nash, Elizabeth Collins, Nathalie Magruder and Margaret Taylor. Mr. Robert S. Hume was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. Clayton B. Vogel and Russell H. Davis, U.S.M.C., Lewis Dean Causey and Lawrence P. Treadwell, U.S.N., Dr. Stafford McLean and Mr. Colter Wells, of Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Haake announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Louise, to Lieut. F. J. Birkett, U.S.R.C.N., on Dec. 4, 1912, at Baltimore, Md.

Ensign Jabez S. Lowell, U.S.N., attached to the Baltimore, and Mrs. Ella V. Hartwell, of Norfolk, who had been a widow since last March, were married in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1912.

Miss Caroline Bowen Sarmiento, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Sarmiento, and Ensign Walter Elliott Brown, U.S.N., were married in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 26, 1912. At high noon about one hundred close friends of the family and the bride assembled, Rev. Father Van Antwerp reading the service. The end of the large library of Mrs. Sarmiento's home was banked with the feathery tender green fronds of the cybodium, the golden leaves of autumn oak being used in relief. Several large standards bearing mammoth white chrysanthemums and yellow orchids were on either side. The bride wore an extremely simple gown of figured white crepe meteor, the bodice being of Limerick lace draped artistically in bertha fashion and fastened with a spray of orange blossoms. A large narrow scarf of the same beautiful Limerick lace was caught in the center cap fashion upon her head, the lace falling over each shoulder like a veil. Orange blossoms were mingled with the folds of the lace at each side of her head. Her jewels were a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom, and a bowknot of diamonds, all old family stones which had belonged to her grandmother, which was Mrs. Sarmiento's gift. Her flowers were white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Selenah Butler was maid of honor. Miss Josephine Clay and Miss Julia Cutler, a cousin of the bride, were bridesmaids. The groom, who is a descendant of the old Elliott family of Detroit and son of Judge and Mrs. Edward O. Brown, of Chicago, was attended by Lieut. Harold Hickox Utley, U.S.N. The bridal table was very beautiful, a large flat arrangement of lilies of the valley upon the center. The place-cards were bridal in character, and the favors for the bridesmaids were large fluffy sachets of Florentine lace, heart shaped. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have gone directly to San Francisco, where the groom will join his ship.

Lieut. Henry A. Orr, U.S.N., commanding the Raleigh, and Miss Mabel Cramer, of San Francisco, were married Nov. 27, 1912, at St. James Cathedral, Seattle, Wash. Rev. Father Dwyer officiated. The only witnesses were Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, U.S.N., attached to the torpedo boats Fox and Davis, and Mrs. McCormack, the latter a sister of the bride. Miss Cramer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cramer, of San Francisco, and went to Bremerton about two months ago to visit with her sister. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Orr, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack held a reception at their home in

Bremerton Nov. 29, from four until six o'clock. During those hours nearly every officer and lady of the station called. Lieut. and Mrs. Orr will reside in Bremerton.

Dr. and Mrs. David Cunningham Scott have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Helen St. Clair, to Lieut. William Willis Boddie, U.S.A., on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 18, at half-past seven o'clock. At home at Kingstree, S.C., after Jan. 1, 1913.

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of the late Major Francis E. Eltonhead, 14th U.S. Inf., who died Aug. 29, 1904, and were temporarily interred in Philadelphia, Pa., were finally buried in the Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington, D.C., Nov. 30, 1912, with the usual military honors. The deceased was born in Philadelphia and had many friends in that city, and also in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Augusta C. Stouch, widow of Lieut. Col. G. W. H. Stouch, U.S.A., died at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1912. Mrs. Stouch leaves a daughter, Mrs. McRae, wife of Major James H. McRae, 5th U.S. Inf., and a son, George L. Stouch.

Mrs. Harriet Virginia Tiernon, widow of Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of John L. Tiernon, jr., of Buffalo, N.Y., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1912.

Mr. Theodore William Phinney, one of Newport's (R.I.) most prominent and oldest summer residents, and father of Mrs. Wirt Robinson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, U.S.A., died on Nov. 29, 1912, at his villa, Hill Top, after a long illness.

Mrs. Nannie Minor Viele, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Viele, U.S.A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 21, 1912.

Elizabeth Amis Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Green, of Louisville, Ky., and cousin of Rear Admiral R. M. Berry, U.S.N., died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1912.

Mr. D. A. Gilpin, who died at his home in Topeka, Kas., Nov. 28, 1912, was the father of Mrs. Grace Gilpin Leavitt, wife of Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 25th U.S. Inf.

Col. Archibald Gracie, of Washington, D.C., one of the last passengers to leave the sinking Titanic, and son of Brig. Gen. A. Gracie, C.S.A., a graduate of West Point, died in New York city Dec. 4, 1912. Colonel Gracie went down with the vessel, but on coming to the surface found a life raft, on which he afterward helped others. His family is prominent in New York, Washington and Mobile, Ala. Colonel Gracie came from a well known Southern family. His title of colonel, it is said, came to him by serving on the staff of a Southern National Guard general. Colonel Gracie had written several books, including one entitled "The Truth About the Battle of Chickamauga." He was at work on a book dealing with the sinking of the Titanic at the time of his death. Colonel Gracie had said his most serious loss in connection with the sinking of the Titanic was that of the manuscript of an article on the War of 1812, which he had spent a long time in preparing. He leaves a widow, who was Constance Schack, daughter of Otto Schack, a Scandinavian by birth, who was a Wall street broker.

Major Gen. Julius Stahel, U.S.V., the second oldest surviving major general of the Civil War, died at St. James Hotel, in New York city, Dec. 4, 1912. He never married, and so far as is known had no relatives in this country. General Stahel was born in Hungary Nov. 5, 1825. He fought in the struggle for Hungarian independence under Kossuth in 1848, and was decorated for bravery. He came to the United States in 1856 and engaged in journalism in New York city until 1861, when he joined the 8th New York Volunteer Infantry as its colonel. He was made a brigadier general of Volunteers Nov. 12, 1861, and commissioned as major general March 14, 1863, resigning Feb. 8, 1865. General Stahel was wounded while leading his division at the battle of Piedmont, W.Va., June 5, 1864, remaining in battle, although wounded, and for which act of gallantry he received the medal of honor. He commanded the advance column of General Fremont's army in the Shenandoah Valley, and was placed in command of the 11th Army Corps Jan. 15, 1863. He was assigned to the command in front of Washington March 13, 1863, and was in command of the escort from Washington to Gettysburg of President Lincoln at the time of the delivery of the famous Gettysburg speech. After giving up Army life General Stahel entered the diplomatic service of the Government, and subsequently in the service of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York in an executive capacity. General Stahel was a soldier and gentleman of the old school, and a man of grim humor. Upon the selection of his burial lot at Arlington he turned to a companion and remarked: "I want a sunny spot, as I suffer from rheumatism." He was a member of the Saengerbund, the M.O.L.L.U.S., Medal of Honor Legion, Army and Navy Club of New York, the Pilgrims and the Lincoln Fellowship.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Chief Mach. Benjamin F. Beers, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at Venice, Cal., Dec. 1, 1912. He was born in New York Jan. 9, 1864, and was appointed a machinist in the Navy Aug. 23, 1899, after serving for a period of approximately nine years and three months as an enlisted man. He was promoted to chief machinist March 3, 1909, serving in that grade on board the U.S.S. Hartford until April, 1911; on the U.S.S. Minnesota from April to July, 1911; as inspector of coal, Baltimore, Md., with additional duty in connection with inspection of engineering material, Baltimore, Md., from August to December, 1911, this being his last active duty. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy March 11, 1912, on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1453, R.S.

Lieut. Col. John A. Darling, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, died at New London, Conn., Dec. 4, 1912, following a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in Bucksport, Me., on June 7, 1835, and was graduated from the State Military Academy of Pennsylvania. In August, 1861, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, and his first service was at Fort McHenry. He was promoted first lieutenant in May, 1862, and appointed aid to Major Gen. John A. Dix. Lieutenant Darling was engaged in field service before Suffolk, Va., and in the Peninsula. In May, 1863, he was appointed a major in the 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. During July and August, 1865, he held as prisoners in close confinement President Jefferson Davis, Senator C. C. Clay and Editor John Mitchell, the Irish refugee, of the Southern Confederacy. He was awarded

the brevets of captain and major in March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service in 1865, and returned to his regiment in California. He was promoted captain in 1867, and on the reduction of the Army in 1871 was honorably mustered out of the Service. By special act of Congress in 1878 he was commissioned as a captain of Artillery, and assigned to the 1st Artillery. In 1892 he was promoted major in the 5th Artillery, was transferred to the 3d Artillery in 1896, and was retired in 1897 at his own request. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service.

Robert Boughton, son of Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Boughton, 27th U.S. Inf., died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1912.

Major John C. Mallery, U.S.A., retired, was killed on Dec. 6, 1912, by falling out of a window of Hotel Manhattan, New York city. He was born in Alabama Oct. 11, 1843, and was graduated June 17, 1867, No. 2 in his class, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and was further promoted to first lieutenant the same day. Major Mallery's first duty was as assistant engineer on the geodetic survey of the Northern Lakes, and was next on duty at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of engineering and assistant instructor of practical military engineering. Among other subsequent duties he was Chief Engineer of the Department of California and Division of the Pacific, 1874-1878. He served as a member of important boards and commissions, was in command of Willets Point, N.Y., and was Engineer of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Lighthouse Districts. He was in charge of fortification and river and harbor works in Florida, and was retired from active service Jan. 26, 1895, for disability incident to the Service, while holding the rank of major.

Philip J. Smith, formerly a sergeant in the U.S.M.C., died at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1912, from heart disease. He was born in Philadelphia, and at the time of death was seventy-seven years of age. Smith was admitted to the Naval Home as a beneficiary April 12, 1906, after a service of thirteen years in the Marine Corps. He served throughout the Civil War, receiving a wound in his right leg, which finally incapacitated him from further service. During his service Smith was on duty on board the Hartford, Blinville, Cinnamon and Powhattan, of the Navy.

THANKSGIVING MENUS.

The following are some examples of the extra good fare provided for organizations of the Army on Thanksgiving Day, 1912:

Company B, 3d U.S. Infantry, Fort Ontario, N.Y.—Breakfast: Wyoming beef steak; wheat cakes from Pillsbury's best; New York butter, corn syrup; white bread, Arabian coffee. Dinner: Volney cucumber pickles, Lansing celery; soup, cream of Scriba tomatoes; Oswego county Turkey roasted, stuffed with Cape Cod oysters, Canadian cranberry sauce; down on the farm roast pork, mother's gravy; mashed Fulton potatoes, creamed Cato peas. Sterling pickled beets; airtight apricot pie, Fair Haven pumpkin pie; Stony Point cider; Taglibi cigars; punk, pure Mocha. Supper: Cold pig; hot Blue Points, stewed, Bud Dajo crackers; stewed Ontario corn; Doughboy, Java.

20th Recruit Company Band, G.S.I., Fort McDowell, Cal. Capt. A. L. Keesling, C.A.C., commanding.—Relishes, celery, young onions, olives, chow chow; soup, oysters au lait; roast, turkey, sage dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; vegetables, glazed sweet potatoes, creamed mashed potatoes, green peas, cauliflower tips; salad, shrimp à la Mayonnaise, hearts of lettuce; entrees, ox tongue, casserole, with garden spinach, spiced boiled ham, Brussels sprouts; dessert, apple, mince and lemon pies, Yankee puffs, cream filling, Adelaide cake, pineapple ice cream; fruit, bananas, apples, oranges, mixed nuts; beverages, bottled beer, black coffee; cigars; American cheese; bread and butter.

Post Hospital, Fort Worden, Wash.—Dinner menu—Oyster cocktails, crackers, bread; tomato bouillon, picnics; cranberry sauce, stuffed olives, catsup, celery; roasts, roast pork, roast turkey, oyster dressing, gravy; vegetables, mashed potatoes, creamed peas, sweet corn; pastry and dessert, mince pie, lemon pie, Honolulu cake, chocolate nut cake, nuts, apples (Goupeville's), oranges (California seedless), apple sauce; beverages, coffee, cocoa, Rainer, lemonade; extras, cigars, cigarettes. Major C. J. Bartlett, M.C., is the surgeon of the post. His assistants are 1st Lieutenant Huntington, 1st Lieutenant Castlen, M.C., and 1st Lieutenant Ingalls, dental surgeon; Sgt. 1st Class Thomas E. Albertson, general supervision; Sgt. J. J. Hurley, mess sergeant; John Murphy, assistant cook; assistants to cook, Pvs. 1st Class C. M. Buck and Pvt. W. J. Thornton. The dining hall was tastefully decorated.

THE NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Naval History Society was held in the Library of the Navy Department at four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 5, 1912; presided over by Vice-president Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N. The following gentlemen were present: The Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Rear Admirals Barker, Goodrich, Chadwick, Stockton, Vreeland, Murdock; Messrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, James Barnes, Grenville Kane, John F. Meigs, Charles Francis Adams, Gaillard Hunt, Robert W. Neeser, Charles W. Stewart, Charles T. Harbeck, etc. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N.; vice-president, Herbert L. Satterlee; secretary-treasurer, Robert W. Neeser, 247 Fifth avenue, New York city; board of managers, James Barnes, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., William C. Church, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., Charles T. Harbeck, Grenville Kane, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., Robert M. Thompson.

CHRISTMAS STAMPS.

In view of the general practice of affixing non-postage "Christmas" stamps or other adhesive charity stamps or labels to articles mailed during the Christmas season the United States Post-office calls attention to the fact that no adhesive stamps of any design whatever, other than lawful postage stamps, may be affixed to the address side of domestic mail matter, but that such stamps, provided they do not resemble lawful postage stamps, and do not bear numerals, may be affixed to the reverse side of domestic mail matter. All domestic mail bearing

on the address side stamps other than lawful postage stamps will be returned to the sender, if known; otherwise they will be forwarded to the Division of Dead Letters. For foreign mails also adhesive charity stamps or labels must not resemble regular postage stamps and may only be affixed to the back and not to the address side of the covers. To preclude delay in handling articles bearing such stamps the covers of the articles should bear the full name and address of the senders.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. J. Marshall Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson are visiting friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. John Fore Hines, wife of Commander Hines, U.S.N., is at the Chevy Chase Lodge, Chevy Chase, Md. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn, U.S.N., have taken an apartment in the St. Regis, Norfolk, Va., for a month.

A daughter, Josephine Richter Rice, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rice, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 11, 1912.

A son, Bennett Whitlock Muir, was born to the wife of Major Charles H. Muir, Inf., U.S.A., at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 3, 1912.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 3d U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 23, 1912.

A son, George B. Bradshaw, jr., was born to the wife of Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, U.S.N., at Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 17, 1912.

Major and Mrs. McRae, 5th U.S. Inf., have returned to their home, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., after a few days at Washington, D.C.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ryden announce the birth of a son, Roy Warren Ryden, jr., at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30.

Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, wife of Rear Admiral Fiske, U.S.N., and Miss Fiske are to receive Saturdays in December at Washington, D.C.

Miss Mary Bishop North entertained at a theater party and supper at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa., after the Army-Navy game, Nov. 30.

Mrs. William P. Biddle, wife of Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., will be at home the first and third Mondays during the season at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 23d U.S. Inf., spent a few days at Butler, Pa., the past week, a guest of Capt. George H. Scott, Med. Corps, at whose wedding he was an usher.

A daughter, Georgia Grey Plummer, was born to the wife of Mr. Thornton Preston Plummer, son of Col. E. H. Plummer, 28th U.S. Inf., at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1912.

Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brigadier General Buchanan, U.S.A., gave a luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, for Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold, who is stopping with her.

Col. John L. Chamberlin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chamberlin have arrived in Washington, D.C., from Colonel Chamberlin's former post at San Francisco. They have taken up their residence at 2236 K street.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wright sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5, on the transport Thomas, for the Philippines. Their son, John, remains in the University of California at Berkeley.

The Buchanan medal awarded by the Royal Society of England to Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, was formally handed over at a recent meeting of the society.

Col. and Mrs. Selden Allen Day, U.S.A., have returned and opened their home on Lamont street, Washington, D.C., where they will be at home informally as usual to their friends Sunday afternoons in January and February.

The officers and ladies of the post of Washington Barracks, D.C., have sent out invitations for a series of dances to be given at the Officers' Club on the evenings of the first and third Fridays of each month at nine o'clock.

Rear Admiral A. Ross, U.S.N., retired, who is abroad on leave, was at Rotorua, New Zealand, Oct. 28, to leave on Nov. 1 to go through North and South Islands of New Zealand, to Tasmania, Melbourne, and will probably arrive at Sydney next March.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Rutenneuter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, were hosts at a very pretty dinner on Nov. 15 in honor of Miss Rutenneuter, who is visiting them. The table was attractively decorated in red carnations and maidenhair ferns. Covers were laid for six.

Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at Mare Island, Cal., from Bremerton, Wash. Captain Lyman took charge of the naval prison on Dec. 1, relieving Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., who is ordered to command of the marine guard at the American Legation in Peking, China.

Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A., has accepted the invitation to attend a dinner in honor of the Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, of Vienna, recipient 1905 of the Nobel Peace Prize, to be given under the auspices of the New York Peace Society Monday evening, Dec. 9, at the Hotel Astor, New York city.

A poem, "The Monk," by Marion Ethel Hamilton (Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle), appears in Munsey's Magazine for December. The charm of Mrs. Hinkle's poetry has won wide recognition not only among her Army friends, but with the general public through its appearance in many well known periodicals.

Among those attending an informal dinner given in Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, by Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard for Miss Hare, of Philadelphia, who is stopping with her, were the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakmeteff, Justice and Mrs. Hughes and Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schroeder.

First Lieut. Ward Ellis, U.S.M.C., former athletic officer at Mare Island, Cal., according to the Vallejo Evening News, is to be tried by G.C.M. on charges unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The charges, it is understood, involve some financial matters. "Lieutenant Ellis," says the Evening News, "has been attached to Mare Island for some time past, and has a host of friends in Vallejo who will be sorry to hear that he is in trouble and who will no doubt do their utmost to assist him at the coming trial. He is a son-in-law of Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., retired, former equipment officer at Mare Island, and also a brother-in-law of Lieut. Henry C. Gearing, U.S.N., commander of the destroyer Paul Jones."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. J. C. Ashburn, 19th U.S. Inf., at Fort Meade, S.D., Nov. 26.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th U.S. Inf., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 25, 1912.

A daughter, Nancy, was born to the wife of Capt. J. E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., Nov. 25, 1912, at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert Lee Myer have taken an apartment at the Wyoming, 2007 Columbia road, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Ensign C. P. Jungling, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect Dec. 1, 1912, is a native of Mississippi and entered the Navy April 29, 1905.

Mrs. Leshner, wife of Lieutenant Leshner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leshner left Washington Saturday morning, Nov. 30, to attend the Army and Navy game in Philadelphia.

Major De R. C. Cabell and Mrs. Cabell and the Misses Marie and Agnes Cabell were among the Army people from Washington who attended the Army-Navy game.

Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood have moved to 913 Lee street, El Paso, Texas, where they expect to remain while their son, Lieutenant Lockwood, is on duty at Fort Bliss.

Civil Engr. J. W. G. Walker, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect Dec. 2, 1912, is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed July 29, 1898, a civil engineer in the Navy.

Lieut. S. L. Graham, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Graham sailed from New York Dec. 3 for Los Angeles, Cal., via the Isthmus of Panama, where they will spend the winter at Hotel Darby.

Miss Belle Evelyn Leshner entertained at dinner Nov. 29 in Washington, D.C., in honor of Miss Virginia Winter. Miss Winter entertained at luncheon in honor of Miss Leshner Dec. 2, later leaving Washington for Staunton, Va., where she attends school at the Mary Baldwin Seminary.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Dec. 10, 1912, at half-past five o'clock. After dinner Rev. Samuel Banks Nelson, D.D., will address the Commandery on the topic, "The American Flag: How It Looks to an Irishman."

Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, addressed the Providence Medical Association in Providence, R.I., on Dec. 3, on the subject of the vice problem in cities, with particular reference to the conditions in Providence. The meeting was largely attended by the medical profession and representatives of the municipal authorities of the city.

Col. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, sailed from Panama Dec. 4 for Ecuador with Drs. Le Prince and Noble, sanitary experts, for the purpose of making an estimate as to the cost of the sanitation of Guayaquil. It is the intention of Dr. Gorgas to make southern ports within seven days of Panama as free of disease as is the Canal Zone.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, the Misses Sheridan, Mrs. John C. Fremont and Miss Fremont, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., were among those who attended the performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the National Theater, in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett are enjoying an extended trip. At present they are visiting Lieutenant Burnett's old home in Alabama, and from there will go to San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Burnett's home, to be the guests during the holidays of their father, Col. C. C. Gibbs. Before returning to Fort McPherson they will visit Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Danforth at the well known "Danforth Hunting Preserve," at Ingleside, Texas.

Escorted by the band of the 18th U.S. Infantry, 150 members of the Sheridan and Fort Mackenzie lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose attended a combined Thanksgiving and fraternal service Sunday morning, Nov. 24, at the new Congregational Church, Sheridan, Wyo., where Chaplain John T. Axton occupied the pulpit. "Chaplain Axton," says the Sheridan Post, "surpassed himself, bringing tears to the eyes of both men and women in the congregation toward the close of his sermon."

P.A. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U.S.N., suffered some very painful and serious injuries in an automobile accident at Philadelphia on Nov. 28. He sustained a slight concussion of the brain, fracture of the collar bone and two ribs were broken. Reports from the hospital of the Jefferson Medical School, where he is under treatment, are to the effect that he is out of danger and rapidly recovering. The automobile in which Dr. McDowell and party were going to the football game was struck by a street car and overturned.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Andres, U.S.A., of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., were delightfully entertained at a week-end party by Gen. and Mrs. W. T. McGurran at the quarters of the commandant of the Michigan State Soldiers' Home. General McGurran, late colonel, 32d Michigan U.S. Volunteers, who was for several years after the Spanish-American War the Adjutant General of the Michigan National Guard, is the commandant of the Michigan State Soldiers' Home. Covers were laid for a delicious dinner for fifteen. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. McGurran, Miss Irene McGurran, Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Major and Mrs. W. L. Hardy, Miss Amelia Hardy, Major H. A. Grub and Mrs. Shelly, the Misses Ryan, sisters of Mrs. McGurran, Captain Abelman and Mr. Squiers.

Capt. Davis B. Wills, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wills had in their box party at the Columbia Theater, Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, Major Gen. and Mrs. W. P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Edgar Selwyn, of New York; Col. and Mrs. George Richards, Major Henry Leonard, Mrs. Walter B. Izard and Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A., the performance being "Man and Superman." They afterward entertained at a large supper in compliment to Mrs. Selwyn and Mr. Robert Lorraine, among their guests being Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Secretary of Legation, Havana; Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. T. J. Cowie, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Lieut. and Mrs. A. F. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Fay, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Freyer, Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Waterspoon, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Hall, Col. J. E. Mahoney, Mrs. J. T. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Theall, Miss Marion Parker, Mr. F. W. Matteson, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Archibald, Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Mr. and Mrs. George Wheeler, Mr. Richard Mason, the Misses Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patchin, Mr. and Mrs. Waddy Wood, Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Hopkins, Paymr. L. W. Jennings, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Woodson and Mrs. A. R. McGuire.

Capt. C. E. Hawkins, U.S.A., is at 410 Scarrit arcade, Kansas City, Mo.

An application for retirement has been made by Col. William W. Gray, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

A daughter was born to Lieut. J. C. Ashburn and Mrs. Ashburn at Fort Meade, S.D., Nov. 26, 1912.

Capt. Frank K. Hill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hill are registered at the Hotel Powhatan, Washington, D.C.

Major Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cloman are registered at the Ritz-Carlton, New York, N.Y.

Ensign Nelson W. Pickering, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pickering were among the passengers who arrived in New York from London on board the S.S. Minnehaha on Nov. 27.

Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie had as their guests over the past week-end in Washington, D.C., Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie, of New York.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely will sail for Europe on Dec. 9, to be gone a year. The Misses Greely will spend the winter in Manila with their brother, Lieut. John Greely, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy A. Mix, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, were registered at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa., for the Army and Navy game. Mrs. Mix from there will go to New York, where she will visit Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman.

Mrs. S. A. Campbell, wife of Lieut. S. A. Campbell, 1st U.S. Inf., after a hurried visit to New York has returned to San Francisco, where she will undergo an operation for appendicitis at the Letterman Hospital before sailing for Honolulu.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming, U.S.N., of the flagship California, and Mrs. Fleming are at the Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal., where they will remain through December. Chaplain Fleming has just returned from the recent campaign in Nicaragua.

Among the passengers who sailed on board the S.S. Franconia from New York for Naples on Nov. 28 were Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Forbes, Capt. Clarence N. Jones, U.S.A., Major Gen. Joseph Sanger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sanger and Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wolf.

Comdr. Homer C. Poundstone, U.S.N., retired, has been selected by the Bureau of Insular Affairs to become Assistant Director of Navigation in the Philippine Islands. He is an expert on lighthouse service and has been inspector of the Second and Fifth Lighthouse Districts and officer in charge of the Hydrographic Office in Baltimore. Commander Poundstone and wife are now at the residence of their sister, Miss Minna Brandt, 11 East Read street, Baltimore, preparing their household effects preliminary to an early start for Manila by way of San Francisco.

Miss Nellie Groome Bates, step-daughter of the late John Routh, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and William Edward Reynolds, senior captain in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, were married on the evening of Dec. 5. The ceremony took place at Winston, the country place of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James Odibert Bates, on Frederick road, Catonsville, Md., at 6:30 o'clock, and was performed by Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, of Brooklyn, N.Y., formerly of Pittsburgh, in the presence of a large assemblage. The bride entered the parlor with Mr. Bates, by whom she was given in marriage. She was attended by her cousin, Mrs. C. Howard Milliken, as matron of honor. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, of Fort Treebaugh, Ky., was best man, and Mr. C. Howard Milliken and Mr. Edward B. Farland were the ushers. The bride wore a pretty gown of white charmeuse, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms, and a tulle veil, caught with a spray of orange blossoms. After the ceremony a reception was held, which was attended by guests from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington and Harrisburg. Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds left later on a southern wedding trip. They will be at home after Jan. 1 at the Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco.

Very important from the standpoint both of friendly relations between the United States and Mexico military officers and the future of the military horse was the opening of the race meet at Juarez, Mexico, just across the border from El Paso, Texas. Since the anti-betting laws have had much to do with discouraging racing in the States the thoroughbred horse has been having a hard time of it, and he may finally have to depend upon the military to save him. As the force of U.S. troops at El Paso consists principally of mounted regiments, it can be understood that the interest of the American officers in the success of the meet was by no means small. "May racing long prosper" is the Rip Van Winkle toast that has come to us in the mails from an officer of the U.S. Cavalry at El Paso, and it is likely to have a wide echo in the Service. An account of the opening of the meet appears in our Fort Bliss letter.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans will act as toastmaster and Col. Henry O. S. Heistand will act as "bombinero" at the wallow of the Military Order of the Carabao to take place at Washington Dec. 14. The selection of these two masters of after-dinner speechmaking is an assurance in itself of the success of the wallow. On Dec. 5 General Evans and Colonel Heistand met with the entertainment committee at the Army and Navy Club and put the finishing touches on the program. There is not the least doubt that the Carabaos at their approaching dinner will excel all of their former efforts in entertaining their guests. The program will be full of novel and original features.

Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, U.S.N., who has been superintending the official tests of the "flying boat" built by Glenn H. Curtiss for the U.S. Navy at Hammondsport, N.Y., has recommended the acceptance of the machine. The trials were completed Nov. 30. In the speed test the flying boat covered the course at the rate of a fraction more than fifty-nine miles an hour with the operator, one passenger and 200 pounds of additional weight. This is the speediest flying boat yet produced, notwithstanding the fact that it was specially built for launching from a battleship and weighs more than the standard machine.

In an able letter to the Chicago Tribune Col. Lewis D. Greene (captain, U.S.A., retired), Ill. National Guard, sets forth the unpreparedness of the United States along lines of thought and suggestion similar to those found in the address of Captain Moseley. The Tribune, commenting on this letter, urges upon public attention a consideration of this "dangerously neglected and vitally important subject."

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sherman arrived at Manila Dec. 1 with twenty-two officers and 160 casualties.

In the reports of the international military riding contest at Madison Square Garden, New York city, during the week ending Nov. 23, it was stated that Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., and Lieut. C. L. Scott, 12th Cav., were unseated while taking jumps. Both these officers are second-year students at the Mounted Service School, and another officer also at Fort Riley informs us that it was not they, but two other officers who were unseated during the jumping contest mentioned.

The exceptionally interesting lecture on the subject of "Infantry Attack," delivered by Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th U.S. Inf., before the Corps of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute, Nov. 16, was supplemented on the evening of Nov. 30 by Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th U.S. Inf., whose subject was "Musketry Fire and the New System of Training." Captain Eames's lecture, illustrated by a number of drawings projected with a reflectoscope, was intensely interesting as well as most instructive. He ably demonstrated the theories which he has been so instrumental in establishing in this country, and which at first raised so much opposition among officers of the old school. The lecturer was well received by the officers and cadets of the Corps who have shown great interest in and derived much benefit from the series of military lectures delivered by Captains Spaulding, Wise, Eames and Majors Rhodes and Reichmann and Colonel Kean. Major Reichmann delivers the only remaining lecture of the series Dec. 21, his subject to be "The Russo-Japanese War."

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., announces that a two-cell dry battery, known as the Tungsten type "A," and manufactured by the American Ever Ready Company, is now issued by the Signal Corps for use in service buzzers, Field Artillery telephones, Infantry telephones, flashlights, buzzers for radio pack sets, and other equipment where batteries of this type can be used. After an exhaustive test this type was adopted as being the most suitable for the purpose. They are, however, small, and will deteriorate when kept in stock for any length of time. To obviate this as far as possible arrangements have been made for monthly deliveries from the manufacturer, and various organizations using these batteries should submit frequent requisitions for some, in order to always have a fresh supply on hand.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Gunn, U.S.A., retired, recently found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., of the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in making an irregular transfer of his pay account for the month of July, 1912, was sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. In view of the unanimous recommendation of the court that clemency be extended, President Taft has commuted the sentence to a forfeiture of \$40 a month of Lieutenant Gunn's pay for a period of six months.

DISTRIBUTING SEATS FOR ARMY-NAVY GAME.

Fort Totten, Dec. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is believed that members of the Army Athletic Association not stationed at West Point should have a larger say in the distribution of tickets for the Army-Navy game. The game should be rendered a distinctly Army game of greatest interest to officers and men of the Army, as against the great civilian games to which Army people seldom have access owing to the shortage of tickets. Hence the following suggestions are submitted for the consideration of the proper authorities. It is certain that they have a large backing among Army officers, and it is believed that they can be carried out without working undue hardships upon anyone not directly connected with the Service; also that the association will not suffer financially by allowing it to be known that the proposition is an entire Army one and that the simple contribution of an officer assures good seats. Any seat on the side of the field between the limits of the goal posts is good.

First. In any given year the basis of distribution to be the fact of contribution. Location of seats not to depend on rank nor amount of contribution.

Second. Preference as to seats at the start to depend on length of time the contributor has been a member of the association or on alphabetical arrangement.

Third. Contributions may be to any amount, \$2.50 and over; \$2.50 to be the contribution price per seat.

Fourth. Upon application not more than four seats to be given to any one officer, no matter what his contribution may be.

Fifth. Only active and retired Army officers' applications considered until these applications are filled.

Sixth. The seats supplied to Army officers to be all within the limits of the goal posts on the side of the field.

Seventh. Complete tabulated record of contributors to be kept, with record of location of seats for each contributor for various years.

Eighth. Location of seats to be rotated, so that an officer getting seats near end of side of field near goal posts one year shall receive better seats the following year and vice versa.

Ninth. Office force of the athletic office to be increased, if necessary, to carry out these provisions.

Tenth. One section or part of section near center of field to be reserved each year for distinguished Army officers, members of Congress and distinguished visitors. Certain boxes to be similarly held.

Eleventh. Officers on duty at the Academy, members of the association, to have tickets distributed to them on the same basis as other officers who are members.

Twelfth. A committee of three officers on duty at the Academy to be appointed each year by the president of the association to allot seats; the treasurer of the association to be a member of this committee.

Thirteenth. Certain seats to be reserved each year for cadets and friends of cadets, not to exceed three for each first and second classman and two for each third and fourth classman; these to include seats occupied by cadets in the cheering section.

Fourteenth. Men who have won their "A" at West Point to receive proper consideration in allotment of seats.

These suggestions are submitted with a full knowledge of seats available for distribution and the demand from Army officers therefor. It is well known that injustice has been done by the present method of distribution (and will continue to be done unless the system is changed), in spite of the best intentions and desires of the officers in charge of the distribution. Old subscribers have received in many cases seats back of the goal posts, while some politicians who subscribe nothing have received seats in the middle of the field. Men who have played football, been on the team and entitled to wear

the football "A" have received some of the very poorest seats on the field.

The whole matter should be put on a better basis, and it is with this in view that these suggestions are submitted.

A. G. GILLESPIE.

NEW FOOTBALL ARRANGEMENT TO BE MADE.

Annapolis, Dec. 4, 1912.

With the completion of the football game between the teams of the Naval and Military Academies on Saturday at Philadelphia the agreement made prior to the contest of 1911 came to an end, and the representatives of the two Services will be compelled to settle a question which two years ago came near disrupting the athletic relations of the institutions. The Navy is satisfied with the present method of fixing the date of the game on the Saturday after Thanksgiving Day, but the Army insists that its team has passed its highest point of efficiency at that time and wants the game played a week earlier. So serious was the situation in 1911 that only a compromise prevented the discontinuance of the annual contests.

Two years ago it was agreed that the game of 1911 should take place on the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day and that of 1912 on the Saturday after. At that time the series stood even. Now the Navy is two games to the good, but any attempt to dictate on that account would at once cause resentment on the part of the Army. It is believed, however, that the representatives of the two institutions will meet in a spirit of mutual conciliation and that an arrangement covering a term of years will be made.

There is general satisfaction with Franklin Field as the scene of the contests, and no suggestion has been made that any change should take place in this particular. The extra number of seats erected about the field enabled the authorities of the Services to distribute more than fifteen hundred extra tickets to their members and friends, and seats were not quite so difficult to obtain as in former years. This removed the only objection to Franklin Field.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. DEC. 5, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Leave for twenty days, Dec. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th Inf.

Capt. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav., transferred to the 8th Cavalry, Feb. 1, 1913.

Leave for one month, upon his relief from his present duties, Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., recruiting officer.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for temporary duty, and after the completion thereof and upon the expiration of the leave granted him return to the Letterman General Hospital for further treatment.

Sick leave for four months to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf.

First Lieut. Max A. Elser, 23d Inf., detailed for general recruiting service to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 15.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, Dec. 15, 1912, Capt. Philip S. Golderman, C.A.C.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Theodore C. Lyster from Philippines Division, April 1, 1913, to the United States, and upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Major Edward J. Munson from Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1913, to the Philippine Islands.

Leave for three months, upon his relief from his present duties, 1st Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, Infantry.

Leave for one month 1st Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, Cavalry.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Cornelius C. Smith from the 4th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry.

Capt. Varion D. Dixon from the 5th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry. Captain Smith will remain on duty with the 4th Cavalry until the arrival of that regiment at its station in Hawaii Territory. Captain Dixon will remain on duty with the 5th Cavalry until the arrival of the 4th Cavalry in Hawaii.

The following transfers of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered to take effect Feb. 1, 1913: Lieut. Col. Walter K. Wright from the 8th Infantry to the 7th Infantry. Lieut. Col. William H. Alaire from the 7th Infantry to the 8th Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Wright will on March 1, 1913, join regiment to which transferred. Lieutenant Colonel Alaire will remain at his present station, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail on the transport to leave on Feb. 5, 1913, for Manila.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate Dec. 4, 1912:

To be Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, with rank of major general: Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Q.M.G.

Brigadier general to be major general: William Wallace Wotherspoon.

Colonel to be brigadier general: Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Brewer, 14th Cav.

Captain to be major: Frederic H. Pomroy, Q.M.C.

To be chaplain, with rank of first lieutenant: Rev. Wallace Hubbard Watts, of New York; Rev. Joseph Matthew Kangley, of Illinois.

To be second lieutenants, Coast Artillery Corps: Stiles Morrow Decker, of Texas, late midshipman, U.S.N.; Archie Stanton Buyers, of New York; Ernest Leslie Osborne, of Connecticut; William Ayres Borden, of New York; Francis Tuttle Armstrong, of New York; Edwin Bright Spiller, of Virginia; Cecil George Young, of Connecticut; Carl Andrew Waldmann, of Oregon; Paul Wesley Evans, of Ohio; Henry Armstrong Wingate, of the District of Columbia; William Claude Washington, of Texas; Alfred Bixby Quinton, Jr., of Kansas.

Other appointments and promotions will be given another week.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following officers of the 14th Cavalry, with horses and baggage, will be sent, Nov. 18, from Fort Clark, Texas, to join their respective troops in the field, as indicated: Troop A, 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, 14th Cav., fifteen enlisted men and sixteen horses to Sanderson, Texas, by rail; Troop B, seven enlisted men and fifteen horses to Eagle Pass, Texas, by marching; 1st Lieut. Norman H. Davis, one enlisted man and one horse to Del Rio, Texas, by marching; Lieutenant Davis to assume command of the detachment at that point. Upon arrival of Lieutenant Davis at Del Rio, 2d Lieut. John T. McLane, 14th Cav., will proceed by marching to Eagle Pass, Texas. (Nov. 13, D.T.)

ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 13, OCT. 3, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Pars. 1115 and 1319, Army Regulations, are changed as follows:

1115. Substitute for the second sentence the following: Forage will be allowed to mounted officers if horses are actually owned and kept by such officers. (C.A.R. No. 13, Oct. 3, 1912.)

1319. (Amended by Par. V, G.O. 78, War D. 1911.) The following are entitled to mileage to their first stations: Officers of the Medical Corps, officers of the Medical Reserve

Corps, contract surgeons, and acting dental surgeons, from place of appointment; graduates of the United States Military Academy, from their homes; officers appointed from the ranks, from place of discharge as enlisted men. (C.A.R., No. 13, Oct. 3, 1912.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Act. C. of S.
CHANGES 14, 1912, WAR DEPT.
This number adds Par. 418½ to the Regulations.

CHANGES 15, 1912, WAR DEPT.
This number amends Pars. 183, 253, 254, and 255.

CHANGES 16, NOV. 14, 1912, WAR DEPT.
The changes made in this number affect Pars. 134, 744, 748, 749, 1003, 1151, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1366, 1401 and 1584.

G.O. 46, NOV. 21, 1912, WAR DEPT.
This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., of which Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, 28th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, retired, Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Gunn, did, in violation of Par. 1281, A.R., as amended by G.O. 87, War D., 1911, at Minneapolis, Minn., about June 13, 1912, make transfer, and deliver his official pay account for pay as an officer of the Army, for the month of July, 1912, before said pay was due, to one H. A. Weld, as security for payment of a promissory note of the amount of about \$155, for money owed by him to the said Weld.

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification 1 alleged that Lieutenant Gunn, did, about June 13, 1912, at Minneapolis, Minn., make his official pay account for the month of July, 1912, before said pay was due, and did then and there transfer and deliver the same to one H. A. Weld, by words and figures endorsed thereon as follows:

"Transferred this 31st day of July, 1912, to H. A. Weld, 1141 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn., and the chief paymaster at St. Paul, Minn., has been so notified. Thomas W. Gunn, 1st Lieut., U.S.A., retired."

knowing said indorsement was false as to date of transfer, and so made with intent to deceive the paymasters, United States Army, at St. Paul, Minn., into believing that said pay account had been lawfully transferred to H. A. Weld.

Specification 2 alleged that Lieutenant Gunn did, in the city of Minneapolis, about June 13, 1912, write and sign a letter in words and figures as follows:

"3604 Minnesota avenue, Duluth, July 31, 1912.
"The Chief Paymaster,
"Department of the Lakes, St. Paul, Minn."

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day transferred by account for July, 1912, to H. A. Weld, Minneapolis, Minn. Very respectfully,
THOMAS W. GUNN, 1st Lieut., U.S.A., retired."

and did deliver said letter to H. A. Weld, knowing it to be false in date and statement as to date of transfer of said account mentioned therein (said transfer having been made on the 13th day of June, 1912), and so written and signed with the intent to deceive the paymaster of the United States Army, at St. Paul, Minn., into believing that said account for July had not been transferred prior to his pay for the month of July having become due.

Specification 3 alleged that Lieutenant Gunn, did, at Minneapolis, about June 13, 1912, make his official pay account for July, 1912, for the sum of \$252.66, not due him, falsely certifying that the statement contained therein was correct, and did transfer and deliver said account to one H. A. Weld, as security for a promissory note, and did without having redeemed said account, make another pay account for his pay as an officer for the month of July, at Duluth, Minn., and present the same for payment to the paymasters, U.S.A., at St. Paul, Minn., about July 24, 1912.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification, first charge, and to the first charge, "guilty."

To all of the specifications, second charge, and to the second charge, "not guilty."

Findings.—Of the specification, first charge, "guilty." Of the first charge, "guilty." Of the first specification, second charge, "guilty, except the words 'and so made with intent to deceive the paymasters, U.S. Army, at St. Paul, Minn., into believing that said pay account had been lawfully transferred to H. A. Weld' of the excepted words, not guilty."

Of the second specification, second charge, "guilty, except the words, 'and so written and signed with the intent to deceive the paymasters of the U.S. Army, at St. Paul, Minn., into believing that said account for July had not been transferred prior to his pay for the month of July having become due'; of the excepted words, not guilty." Of the third specification, second charge, "guilty." Of the second charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial having been forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, Nov. 15, 1912.
In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, U.S.A., retired, the sentence is approved, but in view of the unanimous recommendation of the court that clemency be extended the sentence is commuted to a forfeiture of his pay of \$40 per month for a period of six months.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

G.O. 47, NOV. 22, 1912, WAR DEPT.
This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Myer, Va., of which Major William D. Connor, C.E., was president, and Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav., judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Armine W. Smith, 3d Field Art.

Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Smith, being a member of the garrison school, Fort Myer, Va., and having received about March 27, 1912, from the instructor, a problem in outposts, with directions to make and submit a solution of it, did submit on the following day, as his own, a solution of the said problem and accompanying sketches which were essentially copied by him from the solution and sketches of another member of the same class, working out the same problem, and did falsely endeavor to get credit for work purporting to be his own original work. It was also alleged that Lieutenant Smith, having been directed to report whether the solution and sketches submitted by him in answer to a problem in outposts were his, did, by indorsement, state that "the solution and sketches submitted were his own work."

Findings.—Of the first and second specifications and of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed from the Service of the United States."

The sentence was approved by President Taft and Lieutenant Smith ceased to be an officer of the Army from Nov. 23, 1912.

G.O. 48, NOV. 22, 1912, WAR DEPT.
Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, of which Col. Charles G. Morton, Inf., was president, and Capt. John T. Geary, G.C., judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf.

Charge I.—"Desertion, in violation of the 47th Article of War."

The specification alleged that Captain Bishop did desert at Vancouver Barracks on about March 14, 1912, and did remain absent in desertion until he surrendered himself to the military authorities at San Francisco, about June 11, 1912.

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The specifications alleged that Captain Bishop, Inf., having in his charge the company fund of Co. G, 1st Inf., did feloniously embezzle and appropriate to his own use said company fund to the amount of \$135.14. That he did abandon and leave almost penniless his wife and two infant children at Vancouver Barracks, about March 14, 1912. It was also alleged that he signed a false certificate and several worthless checks.

Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Captain Bishop did feloniously embezzle and knowingly appropriate to his own use \$135.14 belonging to Co. G, 1st Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, about March 14, 1912.

Findings.—Of the first charge, "not guilty," but "guilty

of absence without leave in violation of the 62d Article of War," of the second charge, "guilty." Of the third charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service of the United States."

The sentence was approved by President Taft, and Captain Bishop ceased to be an officer of the Army from Nov. 23, 1912.

G.O. 49, NOV. 25, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. The third section of Par. 1, G.O. 37, Oct. 15, 1912, War D., relating to the examination of officers for detail in the Ordnance Department, is amended to read as follows:

Eligible officers who desire to be detailed should make application to their respective division commanders through the proper military channels. Officers who will not on June 20, 1913, have had at least two years' commissioned service, and graduates of the service schools and the Staff College who have not since their graduation served two years with the organizations to which they belong, are ineligible.

II. The depots of the Q.M. Corps at Seattle, Wash., and Chicago, Ill., are announced as general depots of the Q.M. Corps, the officers in charge to report to and act under the direct supervision of the Chief of the Q.M. Corps in all matters pertaining to their duties as depot quartermasters.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 50, NOV. 27, 1912, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the Congressional medal of honor was awarded on Aug. 26, 1912, to the following named officers and enlisted men:

Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M. Corps, for distinguished gallantry in action at Patian Island, P.I., July 2, 1909.

Capt. Julien E. Gajout, 1st Cav., for distinguished gallantry at Agua Prieta, Mexico, April 13, 1911.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., for distinguished gallantry in action at Patian Island, P.I., July 4, 1909.

Second Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., for distinguished gallantry in action at Patian Island, P.I., July 4, 1909.

First Sergt. Joseph Henderson, Troop B, 6th Cav., for distinguished gallantry in action at Patian Island, P.I., July 2, 1909.

Upon receipt of copies of this order commanding officers will publish the order at the first formation at which orders are published to their commands.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. John W. Wright, G.S. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1912, granted Capt. James T. Moore, G.S. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. John R. Procter, G.S., about Dec. 10, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M.C., in addition to duties as Q.M. at Fort Jay, N.Y., will report to Chief of Q.M. Eastern Division, for duty as assistant, and as Q.M. at these headquarters. The regimental and battalion quartermasters, 29th Infantry, on duty at Fort Jay, will be assistants to Captain Giddings without being involved in property or money accountability or responsibility not pertaining to that regiment. (Nov. 27, E. Div.)

Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, Q.M.C., assume charge construction work Fort Williams, Maine, addition to duties assigned him, Nov. 16, 1912, War D. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave one month, relief present duties, is granted Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Q.M.C. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 1, 1912, granted Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, Q.M.C. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Q.M.C. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. William D. Chitty, Q.M.C. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave one month and two days, about Dec. 1, 1912, to Capt. Frank H. Burt, Q.M.C. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave three months to Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, Q.M.C., upon his relief from present duties. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Capt. William D. Chitty, Q.M.C., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Nov. 25, W. Div.)

Leave one month to Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, Q.M.C. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Leave two months, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Q.M.C., upon his relief from duty in that corps. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M.C., now on temporary duty in the office of the Chief of the Q.M. Corps, will report at Washington Depot, Q.M.C., for duty as assistant, with station at Gettysburg, Pa., in connection with the arrangements to be made for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., in July, 1913. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Capt. David B. Case, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the chief of Q.M. Dept. of Hawaii, to Schofield Barracks for duty as Q.M. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Dec. 2, 1912, is granted Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Q.M.C. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave four months, about Dec. 2, 1912, is granted Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Q.M.C. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Upon recommendation of C.O., Fort Meade, S.D., unexecuted sentence to forfeiture in case of Q.M. Sergt. Joseph C. Taylor (post commissary sergeant), is remitted. (Nov. 19, C. Div.)

Q.M. Sergt. Washington I. Shaw, jr., Q.M.C. (appointed Nov. 19, 1912, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), from New Orleans to general depot, Q.M. Corps, Philadelphia, to receive instructions. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Brew P. Bower, Q.M.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward Bergs, Q.M.C., Fort Barry, Cal., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Marion L. Mitchell, Q.M.C. Sergeant Mitchell upon relief will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George H. Gilland, Q.M.C., now at Clarendon, Va., having expressed a desire to relinquish unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., to take course of instruction in the School for Bakers and Cooks. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank Brown, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave four months, about Dec. 12, 1912, to Capt. Henry H. Sheen, Q.M.C. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 279, Nov. 27, 1912, War D., is so amended as to direct Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M.C., to report to the depot Q.M., Washington depot of the Q.M. Corps, D.C., for duty as his assistant, with station in Washington instead of Gettysburg, Pa., and to direct him to proceed to Gettysburg for temporary duty in connection with the arrangements to be made for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg, in July, 1913. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James Walker, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 4, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS SERVICE.

The following information is published to answer, in general, inquiries regarding service in the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army:

Service in the Quartermaster Corps is by appointment of the Secretary of War of qualified Civil Service candidates to fill positions of civil engineer, superintendent of construction, inspector of clothing, clothing examiner, inspector of supplies, inspector of animals, chemist, veterinarian, freight and passenger rate clerks, employees of the harbor boat service and such other employees as may be required for technical work, and by enlistment.

2. Desirable persons qualified as electricians, clerks, teachers, engineers, carpenters, wheelwrights, plumbers, blacksmiths, wagonmasters, packmasters, overseers, forage-masters, checkers, car-guards, printers, storekeepers, bakers, packers, teamsters, cooks, laborers and stablemen may be enlisted as privates, and promotion to the higher grades will follow as vacancies occur and the soldiers' qualifications, conduct and service justify. Promotions will be rapid in the case of men of high character who show marked proficiency in any of the above-mentioned pursuits.

3. Applicants for enlistment must be between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. They must be unmarried, of good antecedent and habits and free from bodily defects and diseases. They must be citizens of the United States, or have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens of the United States, and be able to speak, read and write the English language. Before enlisting they are required to pass a physical examination to determine their fitness for service in the U.S. Army.

4. It is necessary that the applicant furnish, before authority for his enlistment in the Quartermaster Corps can be granted, two or more certificates of good moral character, with particular reference to sobriety, and as to his experience, if any, in any of the kinds of work previously referred to.

The grades and pay of the enlisted force of the Quartermaster Corps are as follows:

| | Per Month. |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Master electrician | \$75.00 |
| First class sergeant | 45.00 |
| Sergeant | 35.00 |
| Cook | 30.00 |
| Corporal | 24.00 |
| First class private | 18.00 |
| Private | 15.00 |

With a slight increase per month after each enlistment period. All enlisted men, in addition to their regular pay, receive rations, quarters, clothing, fuel, bedding, medicine and medical attendance when required.

Owing to the nature of the service in the Quartermaster Corps a large proportion of the enlisted men are non-commissioned officers, as will be seen from the following numbers authorized by Congress in each grade: 15 master electricians, 600 first class sergeants, 1,000 sergeants, 650 corporals, 45 cooks, 2,500 first class privates, and 1,190 privates.

[The duties were described in G.O. 40, Oct. 25, 1912, War D., published Nov. 23, pages 370, 371. This circular is a condensed statement of the requirements of that order.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Par. 24, S.O. 271, Nov. 18, 1912, War D., relating to 1st Lieuts. William E. Hall and James F. Johnston, M.C., is revoked. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. William T. Cade, jr., M.C., will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. James F. Johnston, M.C. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, about Dec. 14, 1912, is granted Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C., Fort Robinson. (Nov. 23, D. Mo.)

Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., is relieved from further duty as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps appointed in Par. 13, S.O. 267, Nov. 13, 1912, War D. (Nov. 30, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry P. Carter, M.C., is extended one month. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Major Arthur W. Morse, M.C., relieved duty Fort Morgan, Ala., upon expiration of leave to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty, relieving Major Eugene H. Whitmore, M.C., who will proceed to New York city for duty as attending surgeon in that city. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave three months and fifteen days, permission to return to United States via Asia and Europe, granted Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., about April 1, 1913. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Capt. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C., to Fort Ontario, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1912, for purpose of making physical examination of Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C. (Nov. 11, D. East.)

Leave for one month, effective about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Register, M.C. (Nov. 30, E. Div.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., is extended one month. (Dec. 4, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Carroll R. Baker, M.R.C., having completed duty directed, will return to station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Nov. 29, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 276, War D., Nov. 23, 1912, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class Edward L. Joyce, H.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1913, instead of Jan. 6, 1913. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Edward W. Ferguson, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 30, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave one month and ten days, about Nov. 20, 1912, granted Capt. Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E. (Nov. 19, D. East.)

Major Amos A. Fries, C.E., in addition to present duties, is assigned to 1st Battalion of Engineers. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave two months and twelve days, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Edward M. Adams, C.E. (Nov. 29, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Feb. 19, 1913, after more than forty-one years' service. He will proceed to his home on or after Dec. 20, 1912. Leave from Dec. 20, 1912, to and including Feb. 19, 1913, is granted Colonel Clark. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Major John H. Rice, O.D., from duty in office of Chief of Ordnance, to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and assume command of that arsenal, relieving Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave one month, about Jan. 11, 1913, to Major Clarence C. Williams, O.D. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard C. Waterman, jr., Fort Logan, to Fort McDowell, Cal., to be sent to Manila on transport to leave San Francisco Jan. 6, 1913, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Alois Weishar, who will be sent to Fort McDowell for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James D. Ferguson (appointed Nov. 29, 1912, from sergeant, 138th Company, C.A.C.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report by letter to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George L. King, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave three months, relief present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, S.C. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, S.C., New York city, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and make semi-annual inspection of telephone system at that post. (Nov. 26, E. Div.)

Sergt. Stephen J. Idzorek, Co. G, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N.Y., to Augusta, Ga., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (Nov. 25, E. Div.)

Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, S.C., in addition to his present duties is assigned to duty temporarily as acting chief signal officer, Western Division, Dec. 5, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. William A. Covington, S.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the chief signal officer of the division, with station in San Francisco. (Nov. 21, W. Div.)

CIR. 10, OCT. 25, 1912, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Announces that pursuant to Par. 1584, Army Regulations, as amended by Changes No. 15, A.R., War Dept., 1912, the International Morse Code, to be known as the General Service Code, will be used for all visual and sound signaling, all radio telegraph signaling, and on cables using the siphon recorder. The American Morse code will continue to be used on all land lines, including field lines and on short cables.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav. (Nov. 21, W. Div.)

First Sergt. John Morasky, Troop A, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 3, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, 2d Cav., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 3, 1912, will proceed to

Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., Dec. 15, 1912, to join his troop. (Dec. 3, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, 3d Cav., to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., to carry out the instructions given him by the Secretary in connection with the removal of the Apache pioneers of war from Fort Sill, and on the completion of that duty to return to his proper station. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave three months and fifteen days, relief present duties, granted 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, upon his relief from duty at West Point, to 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 3d Cav. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, 3d Cav. (promoted subject to examination), having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Cavalry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced. Captain Smith will proceed to his home. (Dec. 4, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav., is extended fourteen days. (Nov. 30, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Major Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave for three months, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave for one month, Dec. 2, to 1st Lieut. John G. Winter, 5th Cav., and he will sail en route to station on transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 6, 1913. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, to Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., on or before Dec. 15, 1912. (Nov. 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 263, W. Div., Nov. 20, 1912, as relates to Capt. Harry O. Willard, 5th Cav., is revoked. (Nov. 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., being relieved from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, Dec. 5, 1912, will join his regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T., sailing en route to leave San Francisco about that date. (Nov. 22, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Capt. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia, and will proceed to New York city and take station. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave fourteen days, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav. (Dec. 3, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Sumner M. Williams, 7th Cav., is extended to March 2, 1913, with permission to go beyond the sea. (Dec. 3, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav., is relieved present duties, at Q.M.C., and is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. Corps, Dec. 3, 1912. To Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as assistant to quartermaster. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Capt. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav. (Dec. 4, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Riley, to Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 10th Cav. (Nov. 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 247, Oct. 19, 1912, War D., as directs Major George O. Cress, 10th Cav., to proceed to Manila on the transport sailing about Feb. 5, 1913, is amended so as to direct him to proceed on transport sailing about March 5, 1913, to join proper station. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Feb. 1, 1913, is granted Major George O. Cress, 10th Cav. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. William R. Pope, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., to take effect Dec. 16, 1912. (Nov. 30, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Second Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., from further duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., will join his troop. (Nov. 27, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. George B. Hunter, 13th Cav., upon relief from duty at West Point, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty and not later than Dec. 15, 1912, will join troop as heretofore directed. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Capt. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., from treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav. (Dec. 4, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 277, Nov. 25, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. George W. Biegler, 14th Cav., is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1912, granted Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Capt. Ben Lear, jr., unassigned, 15th Cav., was on Nov. 26 assigned to Troop I.

Leave three months, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav. (Dec. 3, War D.)

In order to enable Capt. Henry C. Smith, Q.M., 15th Cav., to comply with the requirements of Par. 15, S.O. 18, War D., Nov. 18, 1912, is relieved from duty as regimental Q.M., effective Dec. 2, 1912. (Dec. 2, 15th Cav.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. W. R. Smedberg, 14th Cav., having reported at Western Division Hdqrs., is assigned to duty at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Cav., on Dec. 8 will stand relieved from further duty as aid to Major Gen. Arthur Murray. (Nov. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. William A. Austin, Cav. (Dec. 2, War D.)

The leave granted Major George Hutcherson, Cav., is extended twenty days. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. E. R. Warnock, McCabe, Cav., to Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 5, 1912, for physical examination. (Nov. 25, War D.)

Leave fourteen days, relief duty at U.S.M.A., West Point, granted Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, Cav. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, Cav. (Dec. 4, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBROUGH.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 1st Field Art. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. George S. Gay 1st F.A., from further duty at Fort Bliss, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will comply with the requirements of Par. 10, S.O. 272, Nov. 19, 1912, War D. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Dec. 20, 1912, to 2d Lieut. Louis A. Beard, 1st Field Art. (Dec. 4, War D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Rucker, 2d Field Art. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave for twenty-one days to 1st Lieut. John R. Starkey, 2d F.A., about Dec. 10, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave for twenty days, upon his relief from his present duty, is granted Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 3d Field Art. (Nov. 27, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

First Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, 4th F.A., is detailed for duty as statistical officer at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report not later than Feb. 1, 1913, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave one month, upon relief School of Fire for Field Artillery, granted 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 20, C. Div.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to Capt. Beverly T. Browne, 5th Field Art. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 275, Nov. 22, 1912, War D., amended to relieve Capt. Richard H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., from present duties, at once instead of Jan. 1, 1913. Captain McMaster will join battery. (Dec. 4, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Leave one month, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward P. King, jr., 6th F.A., about Dec. 29, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of Field Artillery are ordered: Capt. John E. Stephens, now attached to 2d F.A., is assigned to that regiment; 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, unassigned, to the 5th F.A.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Each of the following officers, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name and placed on the unassigned list, on or before Dec. 15, 1912. Each officer will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Manila Bay, for duty on his staff: Capt. Francis N. Cooke, 63d Co., Capt. Myron K. Crissy, 70th Co., 1st Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, 121st Co., 1st Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, 95th Co. Captain Cooke will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 5, 1913, for Manila. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the C.A.C. is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O. of the artillery district indicated and assigned to the company indicated after his name, on or before Dec. 15, 1912, and will join the company to which assigned: Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., from the Artillery District of Manila Bay, to the 70th Co.; Capt. Francis W. Francis, from the Artillery District of Manila Bay to the 81st Co.; 1st Lieut. Frank D. Applin from the Artillery District of the Columbia to the 105th Co. Lieutenant Applin will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Jan. 5, 1913, to join the company to which he is assigned. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 275, Nov. 22, 1912, War D., relieving certain officers from duty on Army mine planters, is revoked. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Capt. Edmund T. Weisel, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 138th Co. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to the 95th Co., placed on the unassigned list on or before Dec. 15, 1912, and will assume command of the mine planter General Henry Knox, with station at Manila, P.I., relieving Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., on or before Dec. 15, 1912. Captain O'Neil is assigned to the 95th Company, on the date specified. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Each of the following officers of C.A.C. is transferred as indicated, on or before Dec. 15, 1912, and will join company to which transferred: Capt. Howard S. Miller from the 138th to the 94th Co.; 1st Lieut. John S. Williams from 105th to 161st Co.; 1st Lieut. Charles K. Wing, jr., from 23d to 11th Co.; 1st Lieut. Eugene Reynolds from 11th to 148th Co.; 1st Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan from 159th to 38th Co.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Guthrie from 57th to 159th Co. Lieutenant Guthrie will proceed on transport to sail from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1913, to join regiment to which transferred. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Each of the following officers of C.A.C. is assigned to the company indicated after his name and upon being relieved from present duties will join company. Capt. Harrison Hall (General Staff) to 42d Co., Capt. Philip S. Golderman to 22d Co., Capt. William M. Colvin to 113th Co. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Col. J. A. Haynes, C.A.C., designated umpire for special target practice Battery Parrott, Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 3, 1912, connection visit of National Guard Association. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Major Edwin O. Sarratt, C.A.C., relieved duty Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort Greble, R.I., assume command of post. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Major William P. Pence, C.A.C., to Washington, D.C., for consultation with Chief Signal Officer reference to preparation of Signal Corps Manual No. 8. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, C.A.C. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at West Point, N.Y., to 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, C.A.C. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 12, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Loustalot, C.A.C. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave one month and seven days, about Nov. 28, 1912, granted 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Mountford, C.A.C. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 30, 1912, granted 2d Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, C.A.C. (Nov. 19, D. East.)

Leave two months, permission to apply for extension of fifteen days, granted 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C., about Dec. 18, 1912. (Nov. 18, D. East.)

Leave one month and four days, about Nov. 29, 1912, granted 2d Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., C.A.C. (Nov. 16, D. East.)

Par. 1, S.O. 109, Nov. 16, 1912, these headquarters, relating to 2d Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., C.A.C., revoked. (Nov. 18, D. East.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 20, 1912, granted Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C. (Nov. 15, D. East.)

Par. 1, S.O. 103, Nov. 9, 1912, these headquarters, relating to 2d Lieut. Wilmer T. Scott, C.A.C., revoked. (Nov. 12, D. East.)

Par. 3, S.O. 103, Nov. 9, 1912, these headquarters, relating to 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis, jr., C.A.C., revoked. (Nov. 12, D. East.)

Par. 1, S.O. 103, Nov. 9, 1912, these headquarters, relating to 2d Lieut. Wilmer T. Scott, C.A.C., revoked. (Nov. 12, D. East.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty days, effective Dec. 15, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert N. Bodine, C.A.C. (Nov. 27, E. Div.)

Second Lieut. Roy T. Cunningham, C.A.C., relieved duty Progressive Military Map of U.S., report to post commander for duty. (Nov. 27, E. Div.)

Second Lieut. Walter W. Voutsmeier, C.A.C., relieved duty Progressive Military Map, report to post commander for duty. (Nov. 27, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., from duty as aid to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, is assigned to the 65th Co. on or before Dec. 15, 1912, and will join company. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. George W. Cochen, C.A.C. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Elect. Serg. 2d Class Robert H. Kyle, C.A.C. (appointed Dec. 3, 1912, from private, C.A.C., unassigned), now at Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O. of the Artillery district designated for duty on his staff, to take effect on or before Dec. 15, 1912:

Captains.

William F. Stewart, jr., 14th Co., to Artillery District of Narragansett Bay.

Frederick W. Phisterer, 122d Co., to District of Pensacola.

William R. Doores, 99th Co., to District of Mobile.

Allen D. Raymond, 97th Co., to District of Narragansett Bay.

Harry T. Matthews, 41st Co., to District of Chesapeake Bay.

Richard K. Cravens, 155th Co., to Southern District of New York.

Lynn S. Edwards, 45th Co., to District of the Delaware.

Clarence G. Bunker, 73d Co., to District of Boston.

Fred L. Perry, 6th Co., to District of Pensacola.

Wesley W. K. Hamilton, 163d Co., to District of Portland.

James E. Wilson, 143d Co., to District of the Potomac.

Samuel C. Cardwell, 58th Co., to District of New London.

Avery J. Cooper, 137th Co., to Southern District of New York.

Richard I. McKenney, 35th Co., to District of Chesapeake Bay.

Henry W. Bunn, 72d Co., to District of Savannah.

Richard H. Williams, 98th Co., to Southern District of New York.

First Lieutenants.

William W. Rose, 103d Co., to District of Baltimore.

Edward P. Noyes, jr., 91st Co., to District of New Orleans.

Marcellus H. Thompson, 4th Co., to District of the Potomac.

Second Lieutenants.

Belton O'N. Kennedy, 37th Co., to District of Portland.

Cary R. Wilson, 74th Co., to District of Galveston.

John H. Hood, 150th Co., to District of the Columbia.

Richard S. Dodson, 109th Co., to District of Charleston.

Christopher D. Peirce, 136th Co., to District of Key West.

Wallace L. Clay, 117th Co., to District of Cape Fear.

Fenelon Cannon, 151st Co., to District of Portsmouth.

Richard F. Cox, 60th Co., to District of the Columbia.

Rex Chandler, 119th Co., to District of New Orleans.

John P. McCaskey, jr., 170th Co., to District of Mobile.

Charles A. Chapman, 72d Co., to District of Savannah.

Edward S. Harrison, 102d Co., to District of Narragansett Bay.

Walter W. Voutsmeier, 40th Co., to District of Pensacola.

John T. H. O'Rear, 36th Co., to District of Galveston.

Ralph E. Haines, 45th Co., to District of the Delaware.

Thomas H. Jones, 134th Co., to District of Tampa.

Laurence Watts, 120th Co., to District of Boston.

Edward Roth, jr., 46th Co., to District of New Bedford.

George W. Easterday, 2d Co., to District of Tampa.

Charles N. Wilson, 28th Co., to District of San Diego.

Edgar B. Colladay, 132d Co., to District of Baltimore. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from the staff of the commanding officer of the artillery district indicated after his name and assigned to the company designated, to take effect on or before Dec. 15, 1912, and will join that company:

Captains.

Robert E. Wyllie, Southern District of New York, to 116th Co.

William Forse, District of the Delaware, to 45th Co.

Thomas F. Dwyer, District of Narragansett Bay, to 117th Co.

John G. Workizer, District of Baltimore, to 21st Co.

Clifton C. Carter, District of Chesapeake Bay, to 169th Co.

Stanley D. Embick, Southern District of New York, to 98th Co.

Homer B. Grant, District of Narragansett Bay, to 97th Co.

Granville Sevier, Southern District of New York, to 119th Co.

Jacob M. Coward, District of Chesapeake Bay, to 128th Co.

Joseph Matson, District of the Potomac, to 43d Co.

Charles D. Winn, District of Savannah, to 72d Co.

William R. Bettison, District of New London, to 14th Co.

George A. Taylor, District of Baltimore, to 103d Co.

George P. Hawes, jr., District of Boston, to 152d Co.

First Lieutenants.

Edward E. Farnsworth, District of Chesapeake Bay, to 169th Co.

Jacob A. Mack, District of New Bedford, to 52d Co.

William T. Carpenter, District of Key West, to 122d Co.</

Robert N. Bodine from 118th to 29th Co.
James H. Johnson from 41st to 57th Co.
John H. Lindt from 69th to 17th Co.
Bird S. DuBois from 118th to 45th Co.
Cyril A. Phelan from 41st to 97th Co.
Rich B. Hochwalt from 69th to 36th Co.
John W. Churchill from 41st to 66th Co.
Byron R. Coleman from 169th to 73d Co.
Harry W. Stark from 58th to 120th Co.
Raymond G. Payne from 6th to 121st Co.
Stiles M. Decker from 58th to 103d Co. (Dec. 3, War D.)
The following changes in the assignments of second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:
Shepher W. Fitzgerald from attached to 169th Co. to assigned thereto.
Alden G. Strong from attached to 73d Co. to assigned thereto. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the C.A.C., upon being relieved from his present duties, is assigned to the company indicated after his name and will join that company:

Captains.

John R. Procter (General Staff Corps) to 123d Co.
Elmer J. Wallace (Signal Corps) to 2d Co.
Russell P. Reeder to 37th Co.
William A. Covington (Signal Corps) to 63d Co.
David Y. Beckham to 155th Co.
Marion S. Battle to 153d Co.
Arthur L. Kesting to 29th Co.
William H. Peck to 68th Co.
Brainerd Taylor to 99th Co.
John E. Munroe to 163d Co.
Paul D. Bunker to 48th Co.

First Lieutenants.

Sidney H. Guthrie to 47th Co.
Thomas A. Terry to 145th Co.
Thomas C. Cook to 13th Co.
William C. Whitaker to 79th Co. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, is assigned to the company indicated, on or before Dec. 15, 1912:

Captains.

Henry C. Merriam to the 60th Co.
Alfred Hasbrouck to the 141st Co.
John M. Dunn to the 132d Co.
Arthur L. Fuller to the 89th Co.
Richard H. Jordan to the 137th Co.
Wade H. Carpenter to the 34th Co.

First Lieutenants.

Adelno Gibson to the 45th Co. (Dec. 3, War D.)
So much of Par. 31, S.O. 272, Nov. 19, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. Henry H. Sheen, C.A.C., is revoked. Captain Sheen is assigned to the 160th Company and will join company, on or before Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to the company indicated after his name and will join that company:

Captains.

Frank C. Jewell to the 6th Co.
Lewis S. Ryan to the 58th Co.
Claudius M. Seaman to the 134th Co.
James Totten to the 118th Co.
Edward Canfield, jr., to the 71st Co.
Albert L. Rhoades to the 85th Co.
Guy B. G. Hanna to the 16th Co.
Richard P. Winslow to the 91st Co.
Mark L. Ireland to the 88th Co.

First Lieutenants.

James K. Crain to the 20th Co.
Nathan Horowitz to the 58th Co.
Ralph D. Bates to the 118th Co.
Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., to the 6th Co.
Robert Arthur to the 166th Co.
Frederick Hanna to the 168th Co. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Each of the following first lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment or attachment to the company indicated after his name, placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Dec. 31, 1912, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school:

Albert H. Barkley from the 169th Co.
Robert E. Vose from the 38th Co.
Eugene B. Walker from the 85th Co.
Guy A. Mix from the 58th Co.
John H. Pirie from the 123d Co.
Peter H. Ottosen from the 94th Co.
Edgar H. Thompson from the 129th Co.
John N. Reynolds from the 13th Co.
Louis D. Pepin from the 27th Co.
Willis C. Knight from the 126th Co.
John R. Ellis from the 148th Co.
Robert E. M. Goodrick from the 96th Co.
John B. Maynard from the 144th Co.
Jacob Frank from the 154th Co. (Dec. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Warren R. Bell, C.A.C., is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., Artillery District of Mobile, will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report in person on Dec. 31, 1912, to take the regular course at that school. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Quinn Gray, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to report to C.O., Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay, for duty on his staff, on or before Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Clifford C. Carson, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and from attachment to the 35th Company, and assigned to 73d Company, on or before Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 39, S.O. 79, April 3, 1912, amended by Par. 6, S.O. 180, Aug. 1, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. Frederic H. Smith, C.A.C., is revoked. Captain Smith is assigned to the 84th Company, on or before Dec. 15, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as assistant to Chief of Coast Artillery, is assigned to the 47th Co., on or before Dec. 15, 1912, and will join that company. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., upon relief from duty in office of Judge Advocate General of the Army is assigned to the 167th Company and will join company. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, is assigned to the 161st Co. and will join company. (Dec. 3, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Leave from Dec. 10, 1912, to and including Jan. 5, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf. (Nov. 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 31, S.O. 230, War D., Sept. 30, 1912, as relates to Sergt. August Wetzel, Co. K, 1st Inf., is amended so as to direct that he be relieved duty with Militia of Ohio when Sergt. Roscoe S. Virgin, 4th Inf., reports for such duty and that upon relief he be transferred as private to Co. D, 24th Inf. (instead of Co. K, 23d Inf.) and sent to Fort Wayne, Mich. (with permission to delay three months en route for his own convenience), for duty. (Nov. 29, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Second Lieut. George M. Halloran, 2d Inf., on Dec. 1 relieved further duty as a student at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, and will return to station in the Department of Hawaii, sailing on transport to leave San Francisco Dec. 5, 1912. (Nov. 22, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

The name of Capt. Courtland Nixon, 3d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Dec. 4, 1912, and the name of Capt. James P. Harbeson, Inf., is removed therefrom, Dec. 3, 1912. Captain Harbeson is assigned to the 5th Infantry, Dec. 4, 1912, and will join that regiment. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave three months and ten days, about Dec. 20, 1912, permission to go beyond sea, granted 1st Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf. (Nov. 27, E. Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Henry Hensfield, 3d Inf. (Dec. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., Dec. 16, 1912. (Dec. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, 3d Inf., is detailed for duty at the Military Prison (Alcatraz, Cal., upon the expiration of his present leave. (Dec. 3, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Second Lieut. John H. Munceaster, 4th Inf., at Pickford, Mich., is relieved duty Progressive Military Map, U.S.; to proper station, Fort Crook, Neb. (Nov. 20, E. Div.)

Sergt. Roscoe S. Virgin, Co. A, 4th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., is detailed to duty with Militia of Ohio. He will be sent to Toledo and report to C.O., 6th Infantry, Ohio N.G., for duty. (Nov. 27, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. William T. Patten is relieved from assignment to the 5th Infantry and attached to the 25th Infantry, to take effect Dec. 4, 1912. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave twenty-seven days, about Dec. 10, 1912, granted 2d Lieut. Thompson Lawrence, 5th Inf. (Nov. 18, D. East.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Nov. 18, 1912, granted Major Armand L. Lasseigne, 5th Inf. (Nov. 16, D. East.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., Dec. 16, 1912. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. F. Hardin, 6th Inf., Presidio, San Francisco, to Letterman General Hospital for treatment. (Nov. 25, W. Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Second Lieut. John F. Landis, 7th Inf., relieved further field work Progressive Military Map of U.S.; report these headquarters for further duty in this connection. Upon completion temporary duty these headquarters he will be relieved duty Progressive Military Map and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Nov. 23, C. Div.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., is changed to sick leave from Nov. 14, 1912, and further extended eighteen days. (Nov. 26, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, 10th Inf., relieved from his present duties, at once, and is detailed for duty at West Point, N.Y., and report in person not later than Dec. 10, 1912. (Nov. 27, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Capt. Isaac A. Saxton, 11th Inf. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, 11th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 12, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 11th Inf. (Dec. 3, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave three months granted Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., relief duty Army War College, Washington, D.C. (Nov. 29, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., is extended ten days. (Nov. 29, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 29, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. David A. Henkes, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will report at Letterman General Hospital for treatment. (Nov. 26, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Elliot Casarez, 16th Inf., relieved from further duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States and will return to proper station. (Nov. 25, W. Div.)

Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will report at Letterman General Hospital for treatment. (Nov. 26, W. Div.)

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf., upon relief from present duties. (Dec. 3, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Nov. 27, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 18th Inf., from duty at his present station to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., about Dec. 31, 1912, for temporary duty. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Robinson will comply with the requirements of Par. 11, S.O. 268, Nov. 14, 1912, War D. (Nov. 27, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Lieut. Calvert L. Davenport, 19th Inf., report to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Nov. 29, War D.)

First Sergt. Oscar Johnson, Co. F, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 2, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

So much of Par. 54, S.O. 272, Nov. 19, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., is revoked. (Nov. 27, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf. (Nov. 23, W. Div.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 21st Inf. (Nov. 30, War D.)

First Sergt. Carl Morecraft, Co. H, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 30, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave for twenty-one days, about Dec. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf. (Nov. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry S. Grier, 22d Inf., relieved duty with that regiment, is to proceed about Jan. 1, 1913, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. Upon completion that duty Lieutenant Grier will comply with requirements of Par. 11, S.O. 268, Nov. 14, 1912, War D. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 22d Inf., will revert to a status of absence with leave on account of sickness and will join regiment upon the expiration of that leave. (Dec. 3, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon his relief from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave two months and twenty-seven days granted 1st Lieut. A. Elliott Brown, 23d Inf. (Nov. 20, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Henry H. Clagott, 23d Inf., to Washington, D.C., and report to The A.G. of the Army for duty in that city. (Nov. 29, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Q.M. Sergt. Edwin Brooks, 25th Recruit Co., Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 3, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted Capt. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf. (Nov. 30, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Second Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., is relieved duty Progressive Military Map of U.S., and when discharged hospital at Fort Brady, Mich., to proper station, Fort Snelling, Minn. (Nov. 20, C. Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave four months, about Dec. 1, 1912, to Capt. George H. Shelton, Inf., attached to the 29th Inf. (Nov. 30, War D.)

First Sergt. Frank Lee, Co. I, 29th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. George A. Lynch, 29th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Militia of District of Columbia. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 25, 1912, is granted Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf. (Nov. 16, D. East.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 268, War D., Nov. 14, 1912, as relates to 1st Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 29th Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Paul B. Malone, 29th Inf. (Dec. 4, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Leave for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Par. 65, S.O. 272, Nov. 19, 1912, War D., is amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. William W. Harris, jr., 30th Inf. (detailed in the Signal Corps, to take effect Dec. 3, 1912), to report for duty in charge of the second section of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System instead of the third section of that system. (Nov. 27, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. L. M. KOEHLER.

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 11, 1912, granted Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, P.R.R. Inf. (Nov. 15, D. East.)

Leave ten days is granted Major Alvan C. Read, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. (Dec. 4, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. J. B. Harbeson, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, Dec. 3, and he is assigned to the 5th Inf. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Major Richard C. Croxson, Inf., to Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 16, 1912, for physical examination and for purpose of taking test ride, beginning Nov. 17, 1912. (Nov. 13, D. East.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 7, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. Richard M. Blackford, Inf. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1912, granted 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Inf. (Nov. 29, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 15, 1912, to 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, Inf. (Dec. 3, War D.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

Par. 7, S.O. 157, War D., July 5, 1912, relating to the change in stations of the 4th and 5th Cavalry, is amended so as to provide that the 4th Cavalry will embark for Honolulu, H.T., on the transport Sheridan, sailing in consort with the transport Logan from San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 6, 1913, to relieve the 5th Cavalry, which upon being thus relieved will embark for San Francisco on the transport Sheridan, returning from Honolulu about Jan. 16, 1913, in consort with the transport Sherman, leaving Manila, P.I., on Dec. 24, 1912. Upon arrival in the United States the 5th Cavalry will proceed to Fort Huachuca and Apache, Ariz., for station, the selection of the organizations of that regiment to take stations at the posts named to be made by the regimental commander.

Prior to the departure of the 4th Cavalry from its present stations, the commanding general, Western Division, will send to Fort Huachuca two troops of the 9th Cavalry and to Fort Apache a detachment of one officer and twenty-five enlisted men of the 9th Cavalry to care for the respective posts and horses and equipments left thereat until the arrival of the 5th Cavalry, when the two troops and detachment of the 9th Cavalry will be returned to their proper station. (Dec. 2, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Salt Lake City, Utah, and from further duty on recruiting service, upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, retired, and will then proceed home. (Dec. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, retired, is relieved from his present duties and is detailed for general recruiting service at Salt Lake City, Utah. (Dec. 2, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers of the Medical Corps to consist of Col. Louis A. La Garde, Col. Henry P. Birmingham and Major Carl R. Darnall is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for the purpose of preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (Nov. 30, War D.)

A board of officers of the Signal Corps to consist of Major Carl F. Hartmann, Capt. Arthur S. Cowan and Holland R. Bottom is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 5, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of considering the questions hereinafter indicated: (a) The usefulness of the present service buzzer; (b) the packing of the 900-cycle radio pack set; (c) the improvement and development of the field wire cart; (d) the acetylene lantern; (e) fireworks issued by the Signal Corps in connection with visual signaling. (Nov. 29, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav., transferred to 8th Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1913, and will proceed on transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1913, to join regiment in the Philippines. (Dec. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 223, Sept. 21, 1912, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, 3d Field Art., to join battery before Dec. 15, 1912, is revoked. Lieutenant Huntley is transferred to the 1st Field Artillery, and will be assigned to a battery in Philippines Division. He will leave on first available transport from San Francisco, Cal., after Dec. 15, 1912, to join his battery. (Dec. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, 1st Field Art., is transferred to the 3d Field Artillery and will as soon as practicable after Feb. 1, 1913, join his proper station. (Dec. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 24th Infantry, Feb. 1, 1913, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 5, 1913, to Manila to join regiment to which transferred. (Dec. 4, War D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty at the Mounted Service School: Capt. William D. Forsyth, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., 1st Lieut. Charles P. George, jr., 2d Field Art., and 2d Lieut. William L. Moose, jr., 15th Cav. (Dec. 4, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

Following officers to Norfolk, Va., to attend National Guard Convention Dec. 2 to 4, 1912: Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, G.S., Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, Inf. Majors Evald M. Johnson, jr., Inf., William J. Snow, 3d F.A., Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., and Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C. (Nov. 29, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

| From San Francisco, Cal.: | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Transports. | Leave | Arrive Honolulu | Arrive Guam | Arrive Manila |
| Sherman | S.F. Nov. 5 | about Nov. 13 | about Nov. 26 | about Dec. 2 |
| Thomas | Dec. 5 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 26 | Jan. 14 |
| Logan | Jan. 4 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 26 | Feb. 1 |

| From Manila to San Francisco: | | | | | Leave | Arrive | Arrive | Arrive | L |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------------------|----------|--------|------|
| | | | | | Manila. | Nagasaki | Honolulu | S.F. | days |
| Logan | | Nov. 15 | Nov. 20 | Dec. 4 | | | | | S. |
| Sherman | | Dec. 24 | Dec. 29 | Jan. 13 | | | | | |
| Thomas | | Jan. 15 | Jan. 20 | Feb. 3 | | | | | |
| General office, Army | | | | | Transport | Deck, foot of Laguna | stre | | |
| San Francisco, Cal. | | | | | | | | | |

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A new survey report form of property will shortly be
issued by the War Department. It is more complete
and more simple than the old one. A new form for the
report on the Coast Artillery non-commissioned staff
officers has been adopted. It is, like the other new
reports, about half the size of that now in use. In
the future it will be submitted by post commanders
through the Artillery District commanders to the Chief
of Coast Artillery, instead of through the usual channels.
Chaplains will no longer be required to make detailed
statements of religious services when the new form of
reports has been issued by the War Department. Neither
will they be required to state the number of visits made
to the sick and prisoners, or the number of persons who
have sought spiritual advice. This information has never
been used by the War Department. It is doubtful
whether it has ever been read to any great extent, as it
is not thought that it was any indication of the character
of service rendered by the chaplains of the Army. By
striking out these items the chaplains will be relieved
of considerable paper work. The new form will be a
double sheet, the pages of which will be 3¼ by 8½
inches, to take the place of the double sheet with pages
8½ by 14 inches.

It is expected that the unit equipment order to be
published about Jan. 1 will reduce by twenty-five per
cent. the clerical work entailed in the present returns.
It will also take into consideration the economy with
which an organization has been maintained in making
up the efficiency report of its commander, due attention
being given to the character of the service of the organi-
zation. All ordnance, engineer and signal property in
the hands of organizations will be divided into two
classes: Equipment, which will include all articles of
ordnance, engineer and signal property to be worn on
the person, carried on the horse or pack mule and carried
on the combat or field train, will be in one class; and
another class will consist of camp and garrison equip-
ment and other property of the organization. The new
property return under the order will be 3¼ inches by
8½ inches, in place of the present bulky document.
Property will be submitted on June 30 and Dec. 31, as
at present. At the musters the unit equipment will be
inspected by a mustering officer, who will state whether
the equipment is serviceable. This inspection will be a
very thorough one and of considerable importance to
commanding officers.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1912.

SPECULATIONS AS TO CHIEF OF STAFF.

Officers and friends of the Army who have viewed
with no small concern the breach between the War De-
partment and Congress have a disposition at this time
to look upon the coming into power of a new party and
the beginning of a new administration as affording an
opportunity for ending the differences between these two
important bodies, which so far have been attended with
no particular benefit to anybody and have not failed to
be detrimental to the best interests of the Army. There
is no need to disguise the fact that the Chief of Staff
and the Secretary of War have not been in harmony
with the dominant party committeemen in the House,
and the split was widened to the dimensions of an
unbridgable chasm by the trouble over Adjutant General
Ainsworth, who had enough Democratic backing to pro-
ject that controversy into the deliberations of the House.
After March 4 there will be a new Secretary of War,
which would indicate that there will be another Chief
of Staff, as the term of General Wood in that position
ends, as prescribed by Army Regulations No. 752, with
the going out of the President who appointed him.

The clashes between the War Department and Dem-
ocrats in Congress have been so sharp that the lines have
been pretty tightly drawn and the future of sundry
officers has become involved in these differences. One
does not need to be much of a prophet to understand
that any general officer who has been closely identified
with the present administration and its difficulties with
Congress may be considered as less available than some
others who have not been so much in the limelight. It
is no reflection upon the ability of Brig. Gen. William
Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, to doubt whether the
suggested plan to make him Chief of Staff would find
favor with the Democratic administration, as it is only
natural that the Democrats should wish to do things
in their own way, taking full credit and assuming full
responsibility. As the list narrows one comes down
inevitably to the consideration of the qualifications of
Major Gens. Thomas H. Barry and Arthur Murray.

General Barry has always been friendly to former
Adjutant General Ainsworth, and if the political in-
fluence behind the latter is to cut much of a figure in
the councils of the dominant party in the next four years
it certainly should not do the present commander of the
Eastern Division any harm that he has never been
arrayed against it. Another point that may count in
General Barry's favor is that he was the only general
officer openly to advocate the five-year enlistment when
the fight was on last year against the Hay bill providing
for a five-year period.

Anyone at all acquainted with the record of General
Murray knows that he made a splendid reputation with
Congress as Chief of Coast Artillery, and was unques-
tionably successful in obtaining legislation and appro-
priations with the cordial support of both Democrats and
Republicans. He was closely associated with Champ
Clark and the late Judge De Armond, representative
from Missouri, and was supposed because of this to have
most of his support from the Democratic side. Mr. Clark
was his principal supporter when he was made a major
general. General Murray was a prominent candidate for
Chief of Staff when General Wood was appointed, and
knows the field so well by virtue of his acquaintance
with the official life of Washington that his friends
believe that no officer in the Army is so well fitted as
he to heal the breach between Congress and the War
Department and restore those harmonious relations that
are so vital to the welfare of the Army.

LEGISLATION FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

With the Treasury estimates published in another
column of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as a basis,
the Military and Naval Committees of the House have
taken up the work of formulating the Service budgets
for this session. The Military Committee began its
work on the first day of the session with Major Gen.
James B. Aleshire, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps,
Paymaster General Cowie, U.S.N., opened the hearings
before the Naval Committee on Dec. 6.

In response to questions from the members of the
committee General Aleshire admitted that there is an
estimated deficit in the pay of the Army for the fiscal
year 1913 of \$2,500,000, and an estimated deficit for the
same period of \$750,000 in the subsistence of the Army.
This statement gave much satisfaction to the Republi-
can members of the committee, as Representatives
Prince and Kahn, in the debate on last year's Approp-
riation bill, had contended that there would be a deficit
for the fiscal year 1913. It was argued by the minority
members of the Military Committee that much of the
alleged reduction in the cost of maintaining the Army
was brought about by the committee refusing to report
out appropriation for actual needs.

General Aleshire was before the committee for three
days. He went at great length into the effects of the

consolidation, and at the request of the committee prepared a detailed statement of the operations of the new Quartermaster Corps. The members of the committee expressed themselves as highly pleased at General Aleshire's systematic manner of presenting estimates and recommendations.

As the Army bill is now before the committee it contains no important new legislation. It is not thought any attempt will be made, at least at this session, to enact any radical or important Army legislation, as the Democratic leaders realize that President Taft will veto any unfriendly legislation. The President will go even further in vetoing the Appropriation bill on account of objectionable new legislation than he did last session. He is in a stronger position than he was last summer, as then he was under pressure to secure adjournment at an early date. The members of his party were as anxious to get into the campaign as the Democrats, and on this account he was compelled to yield and sign the Army Appropriation bill in an objectionable form.

The only new legislation which the House Committee is considering in connection with the Army Appropriation bill is a provision for additional pay to officers serving on aviation duty. In all probability this will be in the bill when it is reported to the House. Just what the increase will be has not yet been determined. If the detached service provision of the last Appropriation Act is amended, the amendment will originate in the Senate. Senator Meyers has introduced a bill exempting officers serving at remote stations from the operation of the provision. A resolution has also been prepared which will exclude regimental staff officers from those on detached service. In all probability amendments will also be proposed exempting student officers at the Service Schools. There is not the least doubt that an effort will be made to amend this provision in the Senate if it is not taken up on the floor of the House.

The preliminary draft of the Naval bill provides for three battleships. The increase of the Navy in the proposed building plan for 1914 is \$18,882,579; the total increase of the Navy for the year \$41,166,670, as compared with last year \$20,569,373.48. The total naval establishment, inclusive of public works, carried in the preliminary draft of the bill is \$151,463,738.53, as compared with last year's appropriation of \$123,151,358.76.

Of course there are no assurances that the bill will be reported out in its present form. At the same time the fight for a three-battleship program is not a hopeless one. One battleship is assured. There will be no serious opposition to the authorization of a sister ship of the Pennsylvania. There is a very good prospect for a two-battleship program. The sentiment of the country is thoroughly aroused, and the Democratic leaders now realize that their policy of last session is not as popular as they expected. The more optimistic friends of the Navy in Congress confidently expect that a three-battleship program will eventually be adopted.

It is too early to predict just what will be done in the way of personnel legislation. Chairman Padgett has introduced the Department's Navy Personnel bill, which will probably be considered in the committee before adjournment. Unless the Appropriation bill consumes too much time personnel hearings will be conducted. Chairman Padgett has reintroduced his bill for the creation of a temporary rank of admiral and vice admiral in the form in which it was reported out of the committee last session. It was stricken out of the Naval Appropriation bill in the last session on a point of order, but it is thought that this bill at least will go through during the session.

WEAKNESS NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

The comments of Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., commanding the Central Division, in his annual report, summarized elsewhere in this issue, on the defects in the instruction of officers of the National Guard and on the weaknesses many of them display in the field should prove a valuable lesson to the commissioned personnel of the Organized Militia. In fourteen of the eighteen states of this important division officers' camps of instruction were held, furnishing the commanding general data from which he could not but form an intelligent opinion. The Army officers sent to these camps were all carefully selected and were in every respect representative men.

General Potts has little doubt "that the instruction of the Militia in this division has been unduly advanced and has been almost exclusively tactical. The officers of the Militia have shown great weakness in handling their organizations in the field, in knowing how to subdivide and care for their men in camp and in the general duties of commanders of organizations. Many of the officers have progressed along theoretical lines, but unfortunately much of this progress has been at the expense of practical work along the lines which they will be called upon to know if summoned into actual service."

In view of the time given to the study of map problems these remarks of General Potts regarding that line of preparation are timely: "Many officers can give very creditable solutions of map problems and can discuss intelligently advanced military topics, and yet are hopelessly lost when they take command even of so small an organization as a company in the field." An endeavor is being made in the division to systematize the camps of instruction for the next year and to teach all officers their present duties before advancing them to others. On the other hand, General Potts has found that National Guard officers who should have been advanced have been held to the same instruction year after year.

A plan is now being tried of allowing officers of the Militia to go to Army posts in the division at any time, for a day or more and serve as extra officers of organizations at that post during their stay. The division C.O. believes that much valuable instruction can be obtained in this way.

Preparations for the maneuvers of the coming summer have been based on the fact that fully sixty per cent. of the National Guard in the division that will attend the maneuvers have never attended previous camps and that forty per cent. of the officers have never commanded except in armories, while practically half of the states' forces have had no drill under the new Infantry Drill Regulations, except in restricted armories, where there has been no opportunity to learn extended order, reconnaissance and combat principles except in theory. Therefore the division commander is planning the camps of instruction so as to give the elementary instruction that the National Guard requires.

Army officers who attended the annual meeting of the National Guard Association at Norfolk, of which an account appears elsewhere, are unanimous in the opinion that it was one of the most profitable and enthusiastic that has ever been held by the organization. The discussions throughout showed a great interest in the improvement of the standard of the Organized Militia. The members of the association discussed with gratifying intelligence the papers read by the Army officers and showed that they are giving serious thought to the great problems of national defense. Much was accomplished at the meeting toward bringing about an understanding by which the Militia will be organized along tactical lines laid down in the War Department's report on the organization of the land forces of the United States. The scheme received practically unanimous endorsement from the members of the association, and most of them went home promising to take immediate steps toward carrying it out. It was generally recognized that the reorganization must be a gradual process and that it would probably be a number of years before it can be put into effect. On the return home a majority of the delegates stopped over in Washington to impress upon Congress the importance of passing the Militia Pay bill. The Pepper bill, which has the endorsement of the War Department, of the National Militia Board and of the National Guard Association, was reported out late last session. It is now on the calendar, and the friends of the measure will endeavor to secure its passage at this session, if possible. It will probably be taken up immediately after the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. At this early date in the session it is impossible to predict whether the measure will become a law before Congress adjourns on March 4. The Archbald impeachment proceedings will probably take up all of the time of the Senate before the holiday recess, and it is possible that they may extend well into January. This will bring about a crowded condition on the Senate calendar in the last month of the session, as the House has already passed a number of bills which will occasion considerable delay when they reach the Senate. With the new legislation that the House will pass and the supply bills of the session it will be possible for two or three Senators who are known to be opposed to the Militia Pay bill to hold it up when it reaches the upper House.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

In a message sent to Congress on Dec. 3 President Taft called upon national legislators and the entire country to take a more modern liberal view of the position of the United States among the Powers and to grasp better the great changes that have taken place in the foreign relations of this Government. The keynote of the Administration's foreign policy has been to make American diplomacy "respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse" and to increase American trade. In the light of this policy affairs in Central America and the Far East are fully described. The Senate by its failure to permit the Administration to give financial aid to Nicaragua is charged in the message with responsibility for the disastrous revolution in Nicaragua last summer. The President expresses regret that the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France failed of consummation, and then describes the prevention or ending of wars through American diplomacy, such as the tripartite adjudication of the dispute between Peru and Ecuador, in which this country acted with Brazil and Argentina; the settlement of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica; the checking of war preparations when Hayti and San Domingo seemed bent on strife; the stoppage of civil war in Honduras, etc. President Taft urges, as did Secretary of State Knox last winter, that legislation be enacted to enable the Administration to meet fully the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment which American commerce still encounters abroad. The Panama Canal controversy with Great Britain and the negotiations with Russia in regard to a new treaty are not mentioned. The message is one of the most complete expositions of the foreign policies of the United States that has appeared in any Presidential document in recent years.

In a message sent to Congress Dec. 6 President Taft, after giving the history of the efforts of the General Staff to reorganize the Army, says: "The Executive is practically limited to a paper organization; the scattered units can be brought under a proper organization, but they will remain physically scattered until Congress supplies the necessary funds for grouping them in more

concentrated posts. Until that is done the present difficulty of drilling our scattered groups together, and thus training them for the proper team play, cannot be removed. But we shall, at least, have an Army which will know its own organization and will be inspected by its proper commanders, and to which as a unit emergency orders can be issued in time of war or other emergency. Moreover, the organization, which in many respects is necessarily a skeleton, will furnish a guide for future development. The separate regiments and companies will know the brigades and divisions to which they belong. They will be maneuvered together whenever maneuvers are established by Congress, and the gaps in their organization will show the pattern into which can be filled new troops as the nation grows and a larger Army is provided."

Speaking of the Militia the President says: "The so-called Militia Pay bill, the form agreed on between the authorities of the War Department and the representatives of the National Guard, in my opinion adequately meets these conditions and offers a proper return for the pay which it is proposed to give to the National Guard. I believe that its enactment into law would be a very long step toward providing this nation with a first line of citizen soldiery, upon which its main reliance must depend in case of any national emergency. The National Guard consists of only about 110,000 men. In any serious war in the past it has always been necessary, and in such a war in the future it doubtless will be necessary for the nation to depend, in addition to the Regular Army and the National Guard, upon a large force of Volunteers. There is at present no adequate provision of law for the raising of such a force.

"There is now pending in Congress, however, a bill which makes such provision and which I believe is admirably adapted to meet the exigencies which would be presented in case of war. The passage of the bill would not entail a dollar's expense on the Government at this time or in the future until war comes. But if war comes the methods therein directed are in accordance with the best military judgment as to what they ought to be, and the act would prevent the necessity for a discussion of any legislation and the delays incident to its consideration and adoption. I earnestly urge its passage.

"All the foregoing reforms are in the direction of economy and efficiency. Except for the slight increase necessary to garrison our outposts in Hawaii and Panama, they do not call for a larger Army, but they do tend to produce a much more efficient one. The only substantial new appropriations required are those I have pointed out as necessary to complete the fortifications and barracks at our naval bases and outposts beyond the sea."

As soon as the title of the officers of the new Navy Medical Reserve Corps has been selected the regulations and circular for the corps will be issued. It is understood that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has recommended the title of surgeon for all members of the corps, as it is feared that the title of assistant surgeon would prevent many distinguished medical men from entering it. Some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the country have expressed a desire to become a member of the Reserve Corps, and the authorities in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery do not think that this class should be called upon to accept a title of assistant surgeon, which is a misnomer, as there will be only one rank in the Reserve Corps. Eighteen candidates for the Navy Dental Corps have signified their intention of taking the examination. Under the law there are thirty vacancies at present, and in the event of war there will be about twenty-two more.

Under the detached service provision of the last Army Appropriation Act considerable additional expense will be incurred in the examination of officers for promotion during the approaching year. Seventy of about a hundred officers who will come up for promotion cannot be detached from their posts for this purpose. As a consequence it will be necessary to order a great many officers from other posts to form boards for their examination. Of course the War Department will reduce the amount of travel on this account to a minimum, but it is estimated that the cost of forming examination boards will be five or six times that which it was under the old law.

Men are being enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps as rapidly as the necessary formalities can be complied with by the War Department and division commanders. Up to Dec. 5 three hundred men had been enlisted. Advices from the commander of the Central Division are to the effect that no difficulty will be experienced in enlisting ninety per cent. of the quota authorized for the division. Similar reports are coming in from other divisions and departments. A large percentage of those enlisted are former soldiers. This new service appears to be particularly popular with ex-soldiers, as they have a better understanding of the nature of enlistment than the average civilian.

It is stated that the opposition to the confirmation of Generals Wotherspoon and Aleshire has been withdrawn, and they, with other general officers, will be confirmed by the Senate before the holiday recess. The nominations will probably come up before the Senate Committee on Thursday, Dec. 12, and be reported out without delay.

ARMY APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES.

Following is a summary of the estimates for the fiscal year 1914 compared with the appropriation for 1913 appearing in the first column:

| | Appropriation for 1913. | Estimate for 1914. |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Contingencies of the Army... | \$25,000.00 | \$25,000.00 |
| Army War College..... | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Contingencies, military information..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| United States Service Schools..... | 30,000.00 | 30,350.00 |
| Contingencies, headquarters of military divisions and departments..... | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 |
| Coast Artillery School..... | 28,000.00 | 28,000.00 |
| Signal Service of the Army..... | 375,000.00 | 375,000.00 |
| Washington-Alaska military cable..... | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Annunciator buzzer systems..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Total pay, etc., of the Army..... | 44,059,311.18 | 47,667,134.45 |
| Encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia..... | 1,350,000.00 | 350,000.00 |
| Equipment of Militia Coast Artillery..... | 275,000.00 | 275,000.00 |
| Subsistence of the Army..... | 8,797,080.42 | 9,897,749.70 |
| Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department..... | 7,557,773.00 | 7,534,553.00 |
| Equipment of officers' schools, military posts..... | 6,000.00 | 5,700.00 |
| Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department..... | 1,886,000.00 | 1,725,140.75 |
| Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc..... | 300,000.00 | 325,240.00 |
| Barracks and quarters..... | 1,700,000.00 | 1,697,500.00 |
| Military post exchanges..... | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Transportation of the Army and its supplies..... | 10,850,000.00 | 10,060,552.75 |
| Roads, walks, wharves and drainage..... | 925,350.00 | 673,050.00 |
| Water and sewers at military posts..... | 1,702,595.00 | 1,519,290.00 |
| Repairs, roads, etc., Alaska..... | 125,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands..... | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 |
| Clothing and camp and garrison equipment..... | 5,000,000.00 | 6,351,935.00 |
| Construction and repair of hospitals..... | 450,000.00 | 450,000.00 |
| Quarters for hospital stewards..... | 10,000.00 | 9,700.00 |
| Shooting galleries and ranges..... | 93,336.00 | 54,857.00 |
| Maintenance Army War College..... | 10,700.00 | 10,700.00 |
| Rent of buildings, Quartermaster's Department..... | 49,587.00 | 49,587.00 |
| Claims for damages to and loss of private property..... | 32,616.00 | 491.48 |
| Medical and Hospital Department..... | 700,000.00 | 775,000.00 |
| Army Medical Museum and Library..... | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Care of insane Filipino soldiers..... | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Care of insane soldiers, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry..... | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Engineer depots..... | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Engineer School, Washington, D.C..... | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Engineer equipment of troops..... | 90,000.00 | 65,000.00 |
| Civilian assistants to Engineer officers..... | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands..... | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Ordnance service..... | 300,118.30 | 312,000.00 |
| Ordnance stores—ammunition..... | 250,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Small-arms target practice..... | 800,000.00 | 800,000.00 |
| Manufacture of arms..... | 700,000.00 | 600,000.00 |
| Ordnance stores and supplies..... | 700,000.00 | 700,000.00 |
| National trophy and medals for rifle contests..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Automatic rifles..... | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Field Artillery for Organized Militia..... | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Ammunition for Field Artillery for Organized Militia..... | 100,000.00 | 825,000.00 |
| Total support of the Army..... | 90,907,466.90 | 95,397,631.13 |
| Buildings and grounds, Military Academy..... | 141,603.46 | 654,817.00 |
| Total Military Academy..... | 1,064,668.26 | 1,666,735.69 |
| Total Military Establishment, including buildings and grounds, Military Academy..... | 91,972,135.16 | 97,064,366.82 |

ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY, 1914.

Following are the estimates of the Treasury Department for the naval service for 1914 compared with the appropriation for 1913:

| | Appropriation for 1913. | Estimate for 1914. |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Pay of the Navy..... | \$37,280,971.25 | \$39,264,662.00 |
| Pay, Miscellaneous..... | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Contingent, Navy..... | 46,000.00 | 46,000.00 |
| Care of Lepers, etc., Island of Guam..... | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 |
| Transportation..... | 800,000.00 | 850,000.00 |
| Recruiting..... | 145,000.00 | 130,000.00 |
| Contingent..... | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Gunnery exercises..... | 167,000.00 | 110,000.00 |
| Steaming exercises..... | 15,000.00 | 6,500.00 |
| Aviation experiments..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Outfits on first enlistment..... | 900,000.00 | 882,070.00 |
| Maintenance of naval auxiliaries..... | 768,373.00 | 850,000.00 |
| Naval training station, California..... | 70,000.00 | 70,000.00 |
| Naval training station, Rhode Island..... | 85,000.00 | 85,000.00 |
| Naval training station, Great Lakes..... | 106,500.00 | 98,457.00 |
| Naval training station, St. Helena..... | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Naval War College, Rhode Island..... | 29,850.00 | 28,850.00 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores..... | 6,550,000.00 | 6,950,000.00 |
| Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C..... | 225,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| New batteries for ships of the Navy..... | 585,000.00 | 465,000.00 |
| Ammunition for ships of the Navy..... | 3,850,000.00 | 3,850,000.00 |
| Torpedoes and appliances..... | 850,000.00 | 850,000.00 |
| Mines and mine appliances..... | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Modernizing projectiles..... | 800,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Torpedo station, Newport, R.I..... | 130,000.00 | 95,000.00 |
| Experiments, Bureau of Ordnance..... | 100,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Arming and equipping Naval Militia..... | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| Repairs, Bureau of Ordnance..... | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Contingent, Bureau of Ordnance..... | 9,500.00 | 9,500.00 |
| Equipment of vessels..... | 3,843,300.00 | 5,210,000.00 |
| Battle compasses..... | 120,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| Coal and transportation..... | 4,000,000.00 | 5,000,000.00 |
| Contingent, Bureau of Equipment..... | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Ocean and Lake Surveys..... | 75,000.00 | 90,000.00 |
| Depot for coal..... | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 |
| High power radio stations..... | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks..... | 1,500,000.00 | 1,600,000.00 |
| Contingent, Bureau of Yards and Docks..... | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H..... | 44,000.00 | 42,000.00 |
| Navy yard, Boston, Mass..... | 240,000.00 | 279,300.00 |
| Navy yard, New York, N.Y..... | 125,000.00 | 375,000.00 |
| Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa..... | 130,000.00 | 422,000.00 |
| Navy yard, Washington, D.C..... | 200,000.00 | 203,000.00 |
| Navy yard, Norfolk, Va..... | 145,000.00 | 389,500.00 |
| Navy yard, Charleston, S.C..... | 39,000.00 | 189,000.00 |
| Naval station, Key West, Fla..... | 35,500.00 | 100,000.00 |
| Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal..... | 80,000.00 | 90,000.00 |
| Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash..... | 227,000.00 | 399,000.00 |

| | Appropriation for 1913. | Estimate for 1914. |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Naval station, Guantanamo..... | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Naval station, Olongapo..... | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii..... | 1,742,000.00 | 554,000.00 |
| Repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations..... | 800,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Buildings and grounds, Naval Academy..... | 85,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| Naval training station, Rhode Island, buildings..... | 15,000.00 | 26,000.00 |
| Naval training station, California, buildings..... | 1,500.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Naval Observatory, grounds and roads..... | 5,000.00 | 16,000.00 |
| Naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md..... | 31,200.00 | 244,000.00 |
| Naval magazine, New York Harbor, Iona Island..... | 40,000.00 | 10,500.00 |
| Naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y..... | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 |
| Naval magazine, Lake Denmark, N.J..... | 26,500.00 | 3,500.00 |
| Naval Magazine, St. Julien's Creek, Va..... | 38,500.00 | 60,500.00 |
| Naval magazine, Mare Island, Cal..... | 26,500.00 | 19,900.00 |
| Naval magazine, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash..... | 13,000.00 | 55,500.00 |
| Naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I..... | 135,000.00 | 98,000.00 |
| Government Landing, Narragansett Bay, R.I..... | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Naval coal depot, Melville Station, R.I..... | 26,000.00 | 26,000.00 |
| Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass..... | 148,000.00 | 148,000.00 |
| Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal..... | 275,000.00 | 275,000.00 |
| Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Wash..... | 7,000.00 | 43,500.00 |
| Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii..... | 118,000.00 | 118,000.00 |
| Marine Barracks, Isthmus of Panama..... | 400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa..... | 175,000.00 | 175,000.00 |
| Naval magazine, Hingham, Mass..... | 53,000.00 | 34,445.00 |
| Naval magazine, Kua hua, Hawaii..... | 152,500.00 | 250,000.00 |
| Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa..... | 175,000.00 | 105,000.00 |
| Medical Department..... | 430,000.00 | 510,000.00 |
| Repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations..... | 800,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 |
| Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery..... | 97,000.00 | 142,000.00 |
| Bringing home remains of officers, etc., Navy Department..... | 15,000.00 | 17,000.00 |
| Provisions, Navy..... | 8,542,328.25 | 8,868,441.75 |
| Contingent, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts..... | 200,000.00 | 205,000.00 |
| Freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts..... | 450,000.00 | 450,000.00 |
| Construction and repair of vessels..... | 8,479,144.00 | 8,479,144.00 |
| plant..... | 115,000.00 | 115,000.00 |
| Steam machinery..... | 6,256,000.00 | 6,256,000.00 |
| Engineering, experimental station, Annapolis, Md..... | 40,000.00 | 151,000.00 |
| Naval Academy..... | 580,620.00 | 595,240.00 |
| In all pay, Marine Corps..... | 4,387,121.78 | 4,780,841.78 |
| Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps..... | 317,000.00 | 352,000.00 |
| Repairs of barracks, Marine Corps..... | 120,000.00 | 160,000.00 |
| Contingent, Marine Corps..... | 460,000.00 | 490,000.00 |
| Total Marine Corps exclusive of public works..... | 7,425,978.78 | 8,056,778.78 |
| Increase of the Navy, construction and machinery (heretofore authorized)..... | 4,808,705.00 | 13,550,728.00 |
| Increase of the Navy, armor and armament (heretofore authorized)..... | 5,000,000.00 | 6,500,000.00 |
| Increase of the Navy, equipment (heretofore authorized)..... | 100,000.00 | 175,000.00 |
| Increase of the Navy, construction and machinery (new program)..... | 5,037,500.00 | 5,850,000.00 |
| Increase of the Navy, armor and armament (new program)..... | 2,265,200.00 | 12,852,379.00 |
| Increase of the Navy, equipment (new program)..... | 255,000.00 | 180,000.00 |
| Increase of the Navy, torpedo boats..... | 921,647.00 | 2,058,363.00 |
| Total increase of the Navy..... | 20,569,373.48 | 41,166,670.00 |
| Total Navy Establishment, inclusive of public works..... | 123,151,538.76 | 151,463,758.53 |

Note.—The items for Navy increase, new program, for armor, armament, equipment, construction and machinery, are submitted on account of three battleships in the Navy Department's proposed building program for 1914 (amount required for first year's work).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL POTTS.

Too little interest, Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, commanding the Central Division, finds, has been taken in field rifle practice. "Where a proper proportion of instruction and actual work on Class B range is made the rule," he says in his annual report, "very gratifying results are obtained. But usually the greater part of the time and ammunition of the organizations are used in known distance practice. The fact that extra compensation is received by the enlisted men for qualifications earned in known distance firing, and the wish to have the company show as many expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen as possible, causes a tendency to work almost entirely on Class A range, leaving the field practice for the last and then going through it in a rather perfunctory manner. As yet the great importance of field firing does not seem to be realized. The necessary corrective action will be taken for the coming season."

One of the most conclusive demonstrations of the saving in clerk hire effected by the change from departmental to divisional system of administration is afforded by the tabulation in the report of the number of Q.M. clerks employed by the old departments and by the present division. In the five departments in 1911 there was a total of 102 Q.M. clerks, composed of thirty-nine in the Lakes, eighteen in the Missouri, thirteen in the Texas, nineteen in the Dakota and thirteen in the Colorado departments, whereas the total for the division is only fifty, the reduction of fifty-two having been made without any impairment of the work. Taken as a whole, the division system, in the opinion of the commanding general, "has worked satisfactorily."

The absence of one and sometimes two of the four inspecting officers assigned to the division resulted in the year in much delay, and the report says that all arms of the Service should be represented in the officers selected, so that inspection of each arm may be made by an officer of that arm. So much of the Field Artillery being in the division, an F.A.I.G. should constitute a part of the division staff. One of the division inspectors should take station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Comment on the new Infantry and Cavalry equipment is withheld, pending larger issues and more comprehensive tests. Post sanitary conditions and preventive methods

have been satisfactory. Equitation has developed a larger interest and improvement. The Chief Q.M. received in the year \$8,627,511 and disbursed \$8,232,854, leaving a balance of \$394,656. The slight increase in the cost of the ration is not surprising in view of the general rise in the cost of living. The splendid condition of the health of the division may be judged from the fact that in the twelve months only three cases of typhoid were reported, which General Potts calls "an extraordinary showing that proves the great success of the method for controlling that disease." Changes making for better sanitary conditions are reported at a number of posts, one of the most important being that at Leavenworth, where the outlet of the post sewer was changed to below the intake of the water supply.

In the judge advocate's department there has been some delay in concluding G.C.M. trials, but such delay would happen even if justice were administered through departments, while the division system is conducive to uniformity of methods and results in trials. The total disbursements of the Pay Department, amounting to \$1,333,156, approximated one-third of the total appropriation for the pay of the Army. The office of Chief Signal Officer for a large part of the year was in charge of Lieut. A. H. Carter, aid on the staff, and "the work has been efficiently and promptly done." Another aid, Lieut. W. L. Patterson, was assigned to duty as inspector of small-arms practice.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF U.S.

The fourteenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, held in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2, 3 and 4, was the most successful in its history, and 430 delegates, comprising officers of the National Guard from all over the United States, were present, besides prominent officers of the Army. Aside from the routine business affecting the interests of the National Guard, a number of instructive papers were read on important military matters and the topics discussed by the delegates.

Among the 430 delegates to the convention were the following: Major Gens. C. R. Dougherty, Pennsylvania; J. C. R. Foster, Florida; Edward C. Young, Illinois; Brig. Gens. William Verbeck, A.G. of N.Y.; George M. Cole, A.G., Conn.; J. A. Drain, D.C.; W. E. Finger, A.G., Ore.; Charles A. Garrard, Ind.; Henry Hutchings, A.G., Texas; Charles S. Huffman, commanding 1st Brigade, Kas.; Frederick Llewellyn, Wash.; J. R. Lincoln, Iowa; Albert S. Logena, 2d Brigade, Pa.; George W. McCoy, A.G., Ind.; C. I. Martin, Kas.; W. G. Price, jr., 1st Brigade, Pa.; F. M. Rumbold, A.G., Mo.; J. A. Storch, 1st Brigade, Neb.; C. C. Vaughn, jr., 1st Brigade, Va.; Frederick B. Wood, A.G., Minn.

The program of papers read and to be discussed at the business sessions included the following:

"The National Guard in Relation to the Regular Army," by Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. Mr. Stimson was unable to be present, as he had not returned from Panama.

"The Army and the National Guard, First Line of Defense," by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

"The U.S. Army and Its Relation to the Militia," by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

"The Proposed Plan for the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States," Capt. George V. H. Moseley, U.S.A.

"Target Practice," Lieut. Col. Charles D. Gaither, I.G., Md. N.G., and Capt. James Ronayne, U.S.A., I.G., Ill. N.G.

"Joint Maneuvers—Connecticut," Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and Col. Edward Schulze, I.G., Conn. N.G.

"Joint Maneuvers—Sparta," Major Carl Reichmann, U.S.A.

"Cavalry in the National Guard Service," Col. Milton J. Foreman, 1st Cav., Ill. N.G.

"What May the General Government Expect of the Organized Militia After the Militia Pay Bill Becomes Law?" Major Gen. Waldo E. Ayer, U.S.A., detailed to Kansas National Guard as inspector-instructor.

"Federal Pay Bill," Major Gen. Edward C. Young, chairman, executive committee, National Guard Association of the United States.

After an invocation by Chaplain J. C. Hall, 2d Va., addresses of welcome were made by Hon. Wyndham R. Mayo, Mayor of Norfolk; Hon. William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia, and Gen. W. W. Sale, A.G. of Virginia. Gen. Thomas J. Steward, of Pennsylvania, president of the association, made a fitting reply to the addresses of welcome.

Major Gen. Edward C. Young, of Illinois, chairman of the executive committee of the association, reviewed in detail the work of the committee before Congress for the Pay bill, took the measure up section by section, explaining its provisions, and concluded by urging the association to give concerted support to the bill as it now stands, amended to satisfy demands of the War Department.

A bit of excitement was injected into the convention when General Speaks, of Ohio, demanded to know if the time had come when the association would stand for the lack of recognition of general officers, for whom no provision had been made in the bill. General Young replied that he was sure no affront had been intended and that the War Department and Congress were not only friendly, but looked with favor on the bill.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., put in a good word for the Pay bill, and said, in part: "We are, it seems, opposed to conscription, whereby each man is compelled to perform his share of military work. Therefore, the least that in justice can be done is to partially compensate those who voluntarily perform their share, and for these reasons the Militia Division is heartily in favor of the Pay bill. Personally, I feel there is no more important piece of military legislation before Congress to-day. There are other necessary preparations for war which are vital for the efficiency of any troops—Regular, Militia or Volunteers. I refer to the making of provisions for reserves so that, when the crisis arises, companies and regiments can be filled to full strength with instructed men. If this is not done the efficiency you obtain in peace will be sadly diminished by the necessity of filling up your ranks with untrained men when called out to war."

Characterizing legislation of 1898, passed on the eve of the Spanish-American War to provide for volunteer troops, as vicious, General Mills suggested that the association take up the du Pont Volunteer bill, now before Congress. "You probably do not recollect," the speaker said, "that this act was passed only three days before the declaration of the war with Spain, and that passed in such a time of excitement and confusion it necessarily contains many defects. As a matter of fact,

within three months Congress passed twelve amendatory or supplementary acts, and within a year passed a new law providing for organizing volunteers upon an entirely new principle. The entire act is open to the objection that it confuses the Organized Militia and Volunteer forces. It does not recognize the difference between the two. The Volunteer bill now before Congress provides for a complete organization necessary to maintain an army in the field. It is comprehensive, as it not only covers mobile troops, staff departments, etc., but also the organization of coast defense, machine-gun detachments, remount depots, military trains, secret service agents and other adjuncts that may be necessary in the prosecution of war. The bill costs no money in time of peace, but is a measure that would be invaluable to the Government in enabling it to make its plans prior to the outbreak of hostilities, instead of leaving everything to be improved afterward, as has been our history in the past."

Col. Milton J. Foreman, of Chicago, who commands the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, made one of the interesting addresses. He said, in part: "Not twenty-five per cent. of the so-called National Guard Cavalry in the country has had horse experience. A question arises, and it is a serious one: Where is your Cavalry coming from when you need it? In case of hostilities where would you go? If you ever need more than fifteen regiments of Cavalry you must go to the Militia to get it. And when you go what you find will surprise you." He advocated the organization of Cavalry in cities for better instruction and increased appropriations. He also advocated that the War Department leave an instructor in one place long enough for him to get acquainted. "No sooner do you have an instructor," said Colonel Foreman, "than biff! he's gone. And like piano teachers Cavalry instructors always say the last man didn't know what he was about."

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in some stirring remarks showed how foolish is the dream of universal peace, and pointed out that efforts to destroy a military spirit in the United States was hurtful to the nation. After decrying an attitude in this country that sees nothing justifying war, General Bliss exclaimed: "Men of the greatest public influence—college presidents, college professors and those men who are the moulders of the rising generation, men whose success is marked by the accumulation of great wealth—are in increasing numbers engaged in a systematic effort to inculcate this very doctrine, that under no conceivable circumstances can there be anything worth a war. There are great numbers of influential men among us who cherish the delusion and congratulate themselves that new horrors added to war have made it impossible, and the fear and terror of it have accomplished what the spirit of love and reasonableness could not do."

General Bliss took issue with the writers of two books who, he said, had made their influence felt in the crusade against war. One was "The Great Illusion." "This book," said the General, "is based upon the idea that no nation ever goes to war except for the motives of its own material self-interest. And as he concludes that the financial cost is greater than any material interest to be gained he hopes to convince the nations that no war is worth the sacrifice. He overlooks the fact that it is an increasing characteristic of modern war that no matter what may be the idea of the leaders or rulers of the peoples the great mass of the population—without whose enthusiastic support there can be no war—enters into it for any reason other than self-interest. He forgets that the American people by common consent engaged in a war with the formal pledge that their blood and treasure should be expended for the benefits of another people."

"The other book to which I refer is the very remarkable one, which undoubtedly largely influenced the establishment in its present form of The Hague tribunal, entitled, 'The Failure of War.' It is by a well known European publisher. His appeal is not to self-interest, but to bodily fear. By an array of facts incontrovertible in other demonstration than by experience, he proved that the last great war had taken place; that the presence of two modern hostile armies in the same field was a physical impossibility due to the improvements in military arms. He wrote shortly before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. He discussed all the conditions that were then being formulated between these nations and concluded that war was inconceivable."

To show why peace dreams are dreams only the General called attention to the menace of the East, where "there are still eight hundred to a thousand million of people to whom the idea of death and mutilation is the very breath of their nostrils," who "represent civilization utterly antagonistic to ours, and to which they cling more tenaciously perhaps than we do to ours."

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, U.S.A., read a paper on "The Proposed Plan for the Organization of Land Forces," dealing in the main with the possibility of mobilizing troops in sufficient numbers in case of a sudden emergency. His remarks follow in the next column.

Col. Edward Schultz, Inspector General of the Connecticut National Guard, told of the part played by Connecticut troops in last summer's maneuvers. At the time of year the sham battles were fought, Colonel Schultz said, growing crops were in the field, and although every effort was made to do as little damage as possible, some crops were trampled under foot. Again, he said, it was hard when passing through to keep citizens from ravishing an orchard with ripe fruit upon the limbs. His men, though, refrained wonderfully well, and he considered damages were as small as they could be under the circumstances.

Lieut. Col. Charles D. Gaither, of the Maryland National Guard, and Capt. James Ronayne, U.S.A., read technical papers on "Target Practice." They suggested more frequent practice and better instruction.

Although the convention at its session on Dec. 2 seemed satisfied with the Militia Pay bill as it is before Congress, the legislative committee later recommended changes. The most important of these puts general officers and others not provided for on the list to be paid for their services.

A resolution adopted by the association takes cognizance of the fact that Federal employees in the District of Columbia have been refused leave of absence when called out by the National Guard.

With the exception of one vice-president, who had resigned, all officers were re-elected. Gen. H. M. Warfield, of Maryland, is succeeded as vice-president by Gen. C. I. Martin, of Kansas. Officers of the association for the year 1913 are the following:

President—Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
Secretary—Gen. Charles I. Martin, Kansas.
Treasurer—Gen. Joseph A. Storch, Nebraska.
Vice-presidents—Gen. F. B. Wood, Minnesota; Col. W. G. Bates, New York; Gen. J. C. R. Foster, Florida; Gen. C. I. Martin, Kansas; Gen. E. C. Dill, Maine; Gen. W. E. Finzer, Oregon; Gen. F. M. Rumbold, Missouri; Gen. F. S. Dixon, Illinois; Col. Harry B. Smith,

Indiana; Gen. P. L. Abbey, Michigan; Col. Austin Colgate, New Jersey.

Executive Committee—Gen. Edward C. Young, Illinois; Gen. Charles R. Boardman, Wisconsin; Gen. John Chase, Colorado; Gen. William A. Pew, jr., Massachusetts; Colonel Verbeck, New York; Col. Charles Gaither, Maryland; Col. H. G. Catrow, Ohio.

Adjutants general attending the National Guard Convention organized a separate association. Its membership will comprise all the adjutants general of the National Guard. Meetings will be held one day prior to the conventions of the National Guards.

Nearly forty adjutants general attended the meeting. The association was formed after a conference with Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department. The conference was to discuss difficulties and to bring about a closer relationship between the military departments of the several states and the Militia Division in Washington.

For forming an organization of commanding officers to secure co-operation between the Militia in the different states follows out the idea voiced in several addresses made in the convention. This was that the full efficiency in the National Guard cannot be attained unless the states are brought closer together.

Gen. C. I. Martin, of Kansas, was elected president of the Adjutants General Association, and Gen. William G. Obeare, of Georgia, secretary.

A number of interesting trips and entertainments were enjoyed by the visiting officers. There was a reception at the Monticello Hotel and a ball at the Ghent Club on the night of Dec. 2.

For six hours on the afternoon of Dec. 3 the delegates, their wives and daughters were the guests of the Norfolk Convention Association and the officers of Fort Monroe. The visitors were given a boat trip around the harbor and down Hampton Roads on the Old Dominion steamer Hampton Roads by the local organization, which served luncheon on board the steamer. At Old Point they were met by Col. F. S. Strong, U.S.A., commandant of the fort, a number of officers with a detachment of soldiers and band and escorted inside the fortifications.

The regimental review with nine companies in line and target practice by two 12-inch disappearing guns were given for their benefit. They were also shown about the historic fort. After the military exercises the delegates and other visitors were the guests of Colonel Strong and the other officers at an informal reception at the Officers' Club, while Mrs. Strong, wife of the commandant, was hostess at a tea for the ladies of the party at the same time.

On Dec. 4 the delegates enjoyed an oyster roast at Virginia Beach Casino.

The convention ended Dec. 4, and chose Chicago for its 1913 meeting. There were invitations also from Seattle, Indianapolis and Nashville, Tenn. It probably will meet in 1915 in San Francisco.

ORGANIZATION OF OUR LAND FORCES.

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, U.S.A., in his address to the National Guard Convention at Norfolk on Dec. 3 discussed the subject, "The Organization of Our Land Forces." The failure to link up the units of the Army into a fighting machine has become so much a feature of our military organization, he said, that even Army officers themselves speak of the Army in terms of posts as units of measure of its strength. Brigades and divisions are seldom mentioned, except in connection with the National Guard. A Regular Army properly organized so that it can be promptly mobilized under a decentralized system by the sending of a single telegram to each division commander, and an efficient army of citizen soldiers similarly organized and available for our war service anywhere, will inform our enemies of our preparedness and they will not bother us, but we cannot accomplish this with improvised armies or under a system which requires us to train our organizations under one theory and then entirely recast them when they are employed for national purposes.

While the money spent in equipping and training the Coast Artillery has been well invested the enemy can avoid shore batteries simply by landing further down the coast. If prepared to meet him on his landing with an efficient army of mobile troops or to attack him promptly after landing, the enemy will probably not come directly to our mainland. The public generally believes that our efficient system of coast fortifications actually makes invasion impossible, but Captain Moseley said it is not realized how small is the part played by Coast Artillery in the problem of coast defense. The total length of our coast line being enormous, the stretches covered by harbor defenses must remain very small compared with the unprotected intervals lying between. If we should lose command of the sea an invader would simply land in one of these intervals. Ultimate defense therefore, in the opinion of the speaker, depends upon defeating a mobile army of invasion, and this can be done only by having a mobile army prepared to operate in any possible theater of war. The complete defense of our coasts is therefore a problem of co-operation between Coast Artillery and mobile forces.

Captain Moseley drew a distinction between the Militia of the colonial days and the organized National Guard. The Militia took no part as such in the Mexican War, the Civil War or the Spanish War, and recent indications confirm the belief that in future wars our forces will be national armies fully under the control of the Federal Government while so serving. The only organization to-day that is keeping alive the military spirit among the people of this country is the National Guard, according to Captain Moseley, and this force might be better if it were entirely on a Federal basis. The most important provision of the pending Pepper bill seems to him to be the provision looking to the transfer of the Organized Militia to the Regular Army in case of emergency. Each member of the National Guard qualifying for pay would at the same time qualify for Federal service. The confusion, embarrassment and delay which marked the breaking up of the National Guard in 1898 justify the provision for the orderly and prompt transfer of the Guard to the Regular Army.

The recently proposed plan of the Secretary of War for dividing the United States into twelve division districts is a long step toward a definite war organization in time of peace. Instead of the pending bill tending to injure the National Guard, it would prevent that disorganization which marked the opening of the Spanish War. It would thus conserve the best interests of the National Guard and prevent those melancholy spectacles of disintegration and conflict of authority and jurisdiction which characterized the attempts to get the Organized Militia to the front in 1898 and which needlessly put some loyal organizations in the position of evading duty on the firing line. The summer encampments of

the National Guard should be made as far as possible a rehearsal of the greater mobilization for war service, so that the methods in war mobilization would be merely an extension of those employed every summer. Under the instructions issued last winter for war service mobilization the National Guard can now mobilize and take care of itself until the Government takes it over at the mobilization camps. The additional war matériel and equipment necessary must be at hand locally within the limits of the particular division district. Any plan not including this principle of decentralization will fail in time of war.

With our tactical divisions properly organized in peace the organizations of field armies in the event of war would be effected by the grouping of two or more divisions of the National Guard, or by grouping one or more divisions of the National Guard with a division of Regular troops. Where such field armies were formed the fourth brigade of any division so assigned to a field army, together with any excesses the division might possess in any arm, would be employed as Army troops or as the circumstances might require. The adoption of this principle does not mean that Regular troops and organizations of the National Guard will not continue to train, maneuver and fight side by side, but to make the tactical organization of both forces permanent troops of the two classes are not mixed in the same division. The National Guard will remain localized, while the Regular Army must go here and there to perform duties falling short of actual war service. If placed in divisions with the National Guard the withdrawal of the Regular troops would constantly be disrupting the divisions to which they were assigned, and the troops of the Regular Army employed on these special missions would never have any permanent organization higher than the regiment.

ARMY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Henry White, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, and Frederic L. Huidekoper have issued a circular letter in which they say:

"On March 26, 1912, Mr. Frederic L. Huidekoper wrote to a dozen representative men, inviting them to attend a meeting at his house, No. 1614 Eighteenth street, Washington, on Wednesday, April 3, at 5:15 p.m., in order to organize an Army League, with the purpose of accomplishing, if possible, for our land forces the same admirable results already achieved for our naval forces through the instrumentality of the Navy League of the United States. At that meeting it was decided to form an Army League of the United States, a non-partisan, patriotic society, which shall represent no class or commercial interest and to which all citizens of the United States of good repute, both men and women, are eligible as members. Its purposes are, broadly speaking:

"(1) To collect and make public information respecting the condition, organization and equipment of the U.S. Army and the Organized Militia.

"(2) To make known the truth concerning them and the points wherein they require to be bettered in order to constitute a military force such as the American nation ought to possess.

"(3) To arouse public interest and to induce co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve or develop the efficiency of the land forces of the United States, whether Regular, Militia, Volunteer or Reserve.

"The regular membership fees and dues of this organization are: (a) Ordinary member, \$1 per annum, no entrance fee; (b) contributing member, \$5 or more per annum, no entrance fee; (c) life member (one payment), \$25; (d) founder (one payment), \$100. Checks should be made payable to Acting Treasurer, Army League, and addressed to him at the Wilkins Building, Washington, D.C.

"At the meeting held on April 3 the consensus of opinion was that no permanent organization should be effected until after the assembling of an Army League Convention to meet in Washington on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1912, which it is hoped will be attended by delegates from branches of the Army League to be formed all over the country. In the meantime a temporary organization is being made.

"Public opinion is a force which no man, no statesman has ever been able to withstand. No systematic attempt has ever been made heretofore to enlist public opinion in behalf of our military forces, but such is the purpose of the Army League. Will you not contribute to this truly patriotic movement by becoming a member yourself, by inducing others to join, by assisting to arouse public interest to the end that the United States may possess military forces, Regular and otherwise, of the organization and efficiency of which Americans shall have the same reason to be proud as they now are of the U.S. Navy?"

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following candidates from civil life have passed a satisfactory examination for the position of second lieutenant in the Army and will be commissioned:

1. Templeton, Hamilton, Inf.; 2. Frankenberg, Bertram, F.A.; 3. Boles, John K., Cav.; 4. Witsell, Edward F., Inf.; 5. Rockwood, Alfred L., Inf.; 6. Austin, Raymond B., F.A.; 7. Daly, Joseph O., F.A.; 8. Parker, Edwin J., Jr., F.A.; 9. Eager, John M., F.A.; 10. Polhemus, George W., Inf.; 11. Hecox, Floyd C., Inf.; 12. Hardigg, Carl A., Inf.; 13. Allen, Terry de la Mesa, Cav.; 14. McDonnell, John C., Cav.; 15. Cohen, Carl L., Inf.; 16. Howe, Jerome W., Cav.; 17. Gruber, William R., Inf.; 18. Wagner, Otto, Cav.; 19. Pigott, William T., Jr., Cav.; 20. Patterson, Russell B., Inf.; 21. Regan, Francis P., Inf.; 22. Lawes, Herbert J., Inf.; 23. Williams, Robert C., Inf.; 24. Simpson, Clyde W., Cav.; 25. English, Paul X., Inf.; 26. Smith, Estil V., Inf.; 27. Richmond, Joseph F., Cav.; 28. Brown, Roy S., Cav.; 29. Middleton, Troy H., Inf.; 30. Walsh, Roland F., Inf.; 31. Murray, Paul, Inf.; 32. Calder, Robert G., Inf.; 33. Faulkner, William D., Inf.; 34. Falligan, Louis A., Cav.; 35. Ostroski, Herbert M., Cav.; 36. Stadden, Edgar A., Inf.; 37. Jones, Roy M., Inf.; 38. Christie, Arthur R., Inf.; 39. Van Nostrand, Percy E., Inf.; 40. Hemenway, Frederic V., Inf.; 41. Dodson, Clarence M., Inf.; 42. Davison, Paul R., Cav.; 43. Enyart, Virgil V., Inf.; 44. Brooks, John B., Cav.; 45. Moore, James M., Inf.; 46. Moody, Frank H., Inf.; 47. Coulter, John B., Cav.; 48. Renfro, Percie C., Inf.; 49. Raborg, William A., Jr., Cav.; 50. Speer, George A., Jr., Inf.; 51. Colquitt, Sidney B., Inf.; 52. Ballinger, Carl J., Inf.; 53. Taylor, Richard T., Inf.; 54. Baxter, John R., Inf.; 55. Modisette, Welton M., Cav.; 56. Wheeler, John P., Cav.

The pay of the officers and men of the British navy, which has remained practically unchanged for half a century, is to be raised. Increases in the wages totalling \$1,932,365 annually were announced in the House of Commons Dec. 4 by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Of the sum named the officers will receive \$176,000, while the non-commissioned officers and men will get \$1,756,365. The increase affecting seamen and stokers is about fifteen per cent. of the present pay rates.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Under the construction given to the detached service provision of the last Army Appropriation Act a company officer doing actual routine duty with his company may still be detached in a legal sense. First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, who was attached to the 54th Company, C.A.C., went to the Philippines in command of the mine planter Henry J. Hunt. While he was carried on the unassigned list the division commander detached him to routine duty with the company, so that he could become better acquainted with routine and post duty. He performed all of the duties that are ever required from an officer assigned to a company, and his work as commander of the mine planter was only incidental. But according to the decision the actual duty performed by the officer with a company is not to be considered in determining whether he is detached. He must be actually assigned to a company by "competent order." It was held that the order assigning Lieutenant Murray to command of the mine planter limited the power of the commander of the company. The position is taken by the Judge Advocate General that Lieutenant Murray's first duty was with the mine planter and that his assignment to the company was additional duty.

Capt. A. F. Prescott, quartermaster of Co. K, 5th Inf., gave a note as security for the payment for a piano from the company funds in instalments of \$5 per month. There was a controversy over the terms of the payment and the company offered to return the piano, but the selling agent refused it. The War Department held, after investigating, that it did not appear that the agent had any just claim against Captain Prescott, and refused the agent's request that it enforce payment of the note.

The War Department has held that Sergt. Patrick Durkan, 26th Recruit Company, who was killed in a disturbance on Oct. 5, 1912, at Fort McDowell, met his death in line of duty. From the evidence it appeared that Sergeant Durkan with a number of enlisted men without leave took a launch and left the military reservation. While in the city a number of the men became involved in a fight in a saloon. Exercising his authority as a non-commissioned officer, Sergeant Durkan quelled the disturbance and ordered the men back to the launch. As the launch left the shore the sergeant was shot by some civilian on shore. Although absent without leave, the Judge Advocate General held that has nothing to do with the part he took in quelling the disturbance and his subsequent death.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Col. H. L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., Military Attaché, Tokio, Japan, the Auditor refused to exercise the discretion allowed him to reopen settlements because, as he held, the action of the Comptroller in revising on his own motion certain items in the accounts deprived him of his jurisdiction. As to this the Comptroller says, on appeal: "I think where the Comptroller revises only certain parts of a claim or account, and does not, within the year allowed him by law, revise the other items in a claim or account, that as to such items not so revised, the Auditor has the same jurisdiction as to the items not revised as if the Comptroller had never revised the said account or claim. It is to be understood, however, that where the Comptroller revised on his own motion and it is not shown just what he revised, the presumption is that he revised the whole claim or account."

The claim of Capt. William P. Banta, Med. Corps, U.S.A., for reimbursement of \$98.12 paid for forage of two private horses was dismissed, as the horses in question "were not actually kept by him in service when on duty and at the place where he was on duty, as the law provides."

Capt. Lawrence S. Carson, commissary, U.S.A., has been allowed \$1,155.70, stopped by the Auditor because he could not produce the receipts of the individual soldiers for whose benefit the disbursement was made in lump, under the pressure of peculiar circumstances and approved by higher authority. The payments were to Engineer detachments engaged in survey work in the Philippines and broken up into small and scattered detachments. The Comptroller authorizes the irregular disbursement "in view of the exceptional and extraordinary character and conditions of their service."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred from the Rainbow to the Saratoga.

Upon arrival at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., or as soon thereafter as practicable, the U.S.S. Hector has been ordered placed in reserve and the U.S.S. Mars in full service.

The submarines B-2 and B-3 will be carried to the Philippines on the deck of the collier Ajax from Charleston, S.C., to Cavite.

The U.S.S. Henley has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., immediately upon delivery by the contractors. The Henley, after making an average speed of 30 knots from Fore River to Cape Ann, thence to a point off Provincetown Harbor and thence to the Charleston Navy Yard, was delivered to the U.S. Government Dec. 5, 1912. She was built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass.

After a stay of nearly a week at New Orleans, La., the battleships Minnesota, Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina, under command of Rear Admiral Fletcher, weighed anchor Dec. 4, en route for the Passes. The division will stop at Galveston, Texas, on its way to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The U.S.S. Warrington was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 2, 1912.

The U.S.S. Neptune was placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 5.

Theodore C. Molchan, a second class fireman on board the U.S.S. South Dakota, was killed at Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 30, by the drop of one of the ship's battle hatches. Molchan enlisted at Newark, N.J., and had been in the Service nineteen months.

A silver service of 103 pieces was presented to the U.S.S. Wyoming at the navy yard, New York, on Dec. 2 on behalf of the citizens of Wyoming by a party headed by Gov. Joseph M. Carey. The service is one of the most elaborate and costly sets of silverware ever presented to a United States battleship. Bishop Nathaniel S. Thomas, head of the Episcopal diocese of Wyoming, was among the persons making up the party of the Governor. Others who attended the ceremonies included

Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, commanding the Wyoming, and Mrs. Chapin; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, commander of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet; Flag Lieut. Frank Russell, flag lieutenant to First Division commander; Capt. William J. Maxwell, commander of the Florida; Comdr. N. A. McCully, of the Mayflower; Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, of the Florida; Naval Constr. Robert Stocker and Mrs. Stocker. Governor Carey praised his state, told what pride the citizens of Wyoming took in the battleship named for their commonwealth and assured the captain and the crew of the admiration of the people of Wyoming. In accepting the gift Captain Chapin said: "We are very proud to have this ship named after your state, Governor Carey. Your state and this ship are peopled by men of energy, zeal and efficiency." The crew and all those aboard then gave three cheers for the Wyoming, for the people of the state bearing the same name and for the Governor and his wife. After the ceremonies luncheon was served to the officers and guests.

Reports from the navy yard, New York, state that there have been discovered faults in the armor of the battleship Wyoming. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, U.S.N., in connection with the report said: "There have been found, I think, three plates on the Wyoming in which there are what are technically called 'spalls,' or blisters, in the steel. Only one of these is more than a superficial fault. In the serious case the contractors will remove and replace, at their own expense, the one plate which is not good."

The crew of the U.S.S. Wyoming gave a ball at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 30. The grand march was led by Capt. Frank L. Chapin, of the Wyoming, and Mrs. H. F. Benson, wife of Chief Master at Arms Benson, and Mrs. Chapin was escorted by Chief Master at Arms Benson.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Maryland reporting courageous conduct on the part of Ensign Timothy A. Parker, U.S.N., attached to that vessel, in rescuing from drowning on the afternoon of Nov. 11, 1912, C. R. Dahlstedt, seaman, U.S.N., who suffered a heat stroke while in swimming off San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and sank to the bottom in fifteen feet of water unconscious. The letter from the commanding officer of the Maryland read, in part, as follows: "The rescue of Dahlstedt was due to presence of mind, courage, coolness and disregard of personal safety on the part of Ensign Parker, also to the intelligence with which first aid was applied by Ensign Parker." The endorsement of the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet on the letter of the commanding officer of the Maryland read: "Forwarded to the Department with the recommendation that Ensign T. A. Parker, U.S.N., be given a letter of commendation for this gallant rescue of a shipmate from drowning." The Department on Dec. 2, 1912, addressed a commendatory letter to Ensign Parker for his prompt and courageous action on the occasion in question.

The minstrel company of the U.S. Training Station, Newport, R.I., under the direction of Chief Btsn. John Davis, U.S.N., gave a very successful entertainment on Nov. 28. The program, in addition to the jokes cracked by the minstrel circle, included the following: Musical numbers—"Any Old Place in Yankee Land," entire company; "Honey Man," J. W. Manley; "Take Me Back to the Garden of Love," E. T. Jolly; "Mammy's Shufflin' Dance," S. C. Blessing; "Til Sit Right on the Moon," J. J. Hansmann; "Broadway Is No Pasture Now," R. Johnston; "That's How I Need You," J. F. Flood; "Lord Have Mercy on a Married Man," T. E. Grady; "Somewhere," solo, accompanied by quartette, G. P. Stevenson; quartette, Messrs. Grady, Stevenson, E. F. Norton, W. A. Sands; "Goodbye, Molly Lee," grand finale (first part), entire company. Selections, station hand; photoplays, Olio—One-act comedy, "Mulligan's Night School." Characters: Pat Mulligan, T. E. Grady; Ytsox O'Brien, H. T. Morley; Reginald Muriel, R. Johnston; Rastus Johnsing, S. C. Blessing; Tony Piccolo, W. F. Landon; St. Perkins, J. W. Manley; Pat Casey, C. Downey. In the forenoon and afternoon of Nov. 28 there were athletic sports for cash prizes.

At the complimentary banquet given by the Commercial Club of Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 18, to the Washington Congressional delegation, Rear Admiral Cottman responded to "The Puget Sound Navy Yard." The commandant stated that the fact was now conceded by all authorities that this was the only point on the Pacific coast fit for a great naval base. He also told of the development of the yard, and expressed a hope that an appropriation would be secured for a dock 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide. Rear Admiral Reynolds, U.S.N., commander of the Reserve Fleet, responded to "The Pacific Squadron." He said: "The fleet is the first line of defense, and if it is strong enough no other line will ever be needed," and gave an interesting talk on the naval situation. One of the hits of the evening was a song for the benefit of the Congressmen of Washington, of which the following is a verse:

"Go forth, ye gallant Congressmen
And work for Bremerton.
In every act, remember that
We're with you, every one.
Our navy yard must be improved,
Until it is the best.
And make this yard on Puget Sound
The glory of the West."

Lieut. John C. Alwyn, for whom the new torpedo boat destroyer Alwyn, launched at Philadelphia Nov. 23, as already noted, is named, was killed in action on the U.S.S. Constitution Dec. 29, 1912. The old flagship, then fifteen years old and commanded by Capt. William Bainbridge, was on a cruise along Brazil, and on Dec. 29 she fell in with the British frigate Java, thirty-eight guns, Capt. Henry Lambert, one of the finest vessels in the royal navy. They were then about thirty miles from the shore, southeast of Bahia. About two p.m., after running upon the same tack with the Constitution, the Java bore down, with the intention of raking her. This calamity was averted, and shortly after a most furious battle at short range was begun, raging about half an hour, when the wheel of the Constitution was shot away. Captain Bainbridge, however, managed his crippled ship with so much skill that she was first in coming to the wind on the next tack, and gave the Java a raking fire. At three o'clock the Java attempted to close by running down the Constitution's quarter. She missed her aim. In a few moments the Constitution poured a broadside into the stem of the Java. Another followed, when the foremast of the Java went by the

board, crushing in the foremast and main deck in its passage. In an hour the two vessels lay broadside to broadside. Soon the Java's mizzenmast was shot away, leaving nothing but the mainmast, the yards of which had been carried away. The Java when she surrendered was a wreck, and her commander was mortally wounded. It was believed that the loss on the Java was nearly 100 killed and 200 wounded. Captain Bainbridge was also wounded. Including Lieutenant Alwyn, the Constitution lost eight killed and twenty-five wounded.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 6, 1912.
To be assistant paymaster: Charles V. McCarty, of Texas; Eaton C. Edwards, of the District of Columbia; David T. Chalmers, of Virginia; John A. Harman, of Virginia, and John B. Ewald, of Virginia.

LATE NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Des Moines, arrived Dec. 2 at Port Aransas, Texas.
Prometheus, arrived Dec. 2 at San Diego, Cal.
Montana, arrived Dec. 2 at Mersina, Asia Minor.
Sterling, sailed Dec. 3 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.
Denver, sailed Dec. 5 from Pichilique, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
Petrel, sailed Dec. 4 from Boston, Mass., for Santo Domingo City.
Saratoga and Rainbow, sailed Dec. 4 from Shanghai, China, for Hong Kong, China.
Minnesota, Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina, sailed Dec. 4 from New Orleans, La., for Galveston, Texas.
Idaho, arrived Dec. 4 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Worden, sailed Dec. 4 from the navy yard, New York, for Charleston, S.C.
Stringham and Bailey, sailed Dec. 4 from Washington, D.C., for Chesapeake Bay.
Buffalo, sailed Dec. 4 from Panama for Corinto, Nicaragua.
Vulcan, arrived Dec. 4 at Galveston, Texas.
Hector, sailed Dec. 5 from Newport, R.I., for Portsmouth, N.H.

The Ajax and Osceola sailed from Charleston for Norfolk Dec. 5.
Minnesota, Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina, arrived at Galveston Dec. 5.

G.O. 245, DEC. 3, 1912, NAVY DEPT.
G.O. 81, Jan. 30, 1912, stating that service performed on shore in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Samoan Islands, and on the Asiatic Station shall be considered as sea service, is hereby revoked.
G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 29.—Ensign H. A. Strauss detached Vermont; to leave of absence.
Ensign C. P. Jungling resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect Dec. 1, 1912.
Surg. F. W. S. Dean detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to New Hampshire.
Surg. L. Benton detached New Hampshire; to Delaware.
Surg. G. L. Angeny detached Delaware and continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.
P.A. Surg. H. A. May detached Baltimore; to Solace.
Asst. Surg. G. R. W. French detached Nero, connection Alaskan Wireless Expedition; to Panther.
Chief Btsn. T. W. Healey detached Louisiana; to home, wait orders.
Btsn. W. E. O'Connor to Louisiana.
Btsn. H. L. Williamson detached North Dakota; to home.
Chief Pharm. J. D. Milligan detached Fish Hawk; to naval medical supply depot, navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Paymr. Clerk M. E. Mitchell appointed; to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.
NOV. 30.—Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Defrees detached Ohio, Dec. 14, 1912; to home, wait orders.
Chief Mach. W. T. Robinson detached Reina Mercedes; to Naval Academy.
DEC. 2.—Lieut. Virgil Baker placed on retired list from Nov. 26.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Cabaniss to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ensign J. F. Shafroth, jr., detached Beale; to Jenkins.
Ensign W. W. Turner detached Jenkins; to North Carolina.
Ensign H. E. Snow detached Baltimore; to Beale.
Med. Insp. M. F. Gates detached command Solace; to three months' leave.
Chief Btsn. O. T. Hurdle detached works American Milling Company, Owensboro, Ky.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Chief Gun. D. F. Diggins detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Charleston.
Gun. A. E. Skinner to navy yard, Philadelphia.
Gun. C. L. Bridges to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Paymr. Clerk Thomas Dunn appointment revoked.
Paymr. Clerk C. C. Alger appointed to naval station, Honolulu, H.T.
Paymr. Clerk E. W. Poore appointed to Iowa.
DEC. 3.—Lieut. R. M. Griswold detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Jan. 2, 1913; to California as senior engineer officer.
Lieut. John Rodgers detached Illinois; to Nebraska as ordnance officer.
Ensign W. A. Riedel detached Georgia; to Hannibal.
Surg. L. V. Von Wedekind to command Solace.
Civil Engr. J. W. G. Walker resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 2, 1912.
Paymr. Clerk F. W. Baarsch resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 3, 1912.
DEC. 4.—Capt. W. A. Gill detached command Colorado; to home, wait orders.
Capt. S. S. Wood detached command Illinois; to command Nebraska.
Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle detached Illinois; to Nebraska as executive officer.
Comdr. L. H. Chandler detached command Nebraska; to command Illinois.
Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins detached Minnesota; to Wisconsin as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., detached Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1913; to Salem.
Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson detached Illinois; to Ohio as first lieutenant.
Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Larimer detached Illinois; to Nebraska as navigator.
Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1913; to Minnesota as first lieutenant.
Lieut. J. B. Gay detached West Virginia; to home, wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. F. Fox detached Vicksburg; to West Virginia, Dec. 14, 1912.
Lieut. (J.G.) D. E. Cummings detached Illinois; to Nebraska.
Ensigns Thomas Moran, M. S. Brown, Lambert Lamberton, E. W. Spencer, jr., R. T. Merrill, W. A. Hodgman, J. J. Brown, E. P. Eldredge, R. H. Wakeman, H. C. Wick, E. P. A. Simpson, H. H. Good and W. J. Butler detached Illinois; to Nebraska.
Ensign R. P. Molten detached Minnesota; to Asiatic Station.
Ensign A. Y. Lanphier detached Ohio; to Asiatic Station.
Ensign R. C. Williams detached Georgia; to Asiatic Station.
Ensign G. W. Struble detached Bureau of Ordnance; to Minnesota.
Ensign N. W. Pickering detached Bureau of Ordnance; to Georgia.
Ensign D. E. Kemp to Ohio.
P.A. Surg. C. C. Grieve detached Illinois; to Nebraska.
Chief Btsn. J. W. Angus detached Michigan; to home.
Chief Gun. B. P. Middleton, Chief Mach. Otto Boldt and Mach. E. A. Healy detached Illinois; to Nebraska.

Paymr. Clerk E. J. Hoffman appointed; to West Virginia.
 Paymr. Clerk H. E. Brown appointed; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.
 Paymr. Clerk R. E. Ames appointed; to U.S. Pacific Reserve Fleet.
 Paymr. Clerk E. H. Gore appointed; to Vermont.
 DEC. 5.—Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty detached commandant, navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1913; to Atlantic Fleet as division commander.
 Capt. H. H. Jones detached command Rhode Island; to commandant, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and superintendent of Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1913.
 Capt. F. M. Bennett detached command South Dakota; to wait orders.
 Comdr. J. W. Oman detached command Maine; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., as captain of yard.
 Comdr. C. B. Morgan detached command Missouri; to command Maine.
 Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield detached Virginia; to home, wait orders.
 Lieut. Carlos Bean detached Washington; to Virginia as senior engineer officer.
 Lieut. E. S. Moses detached navy recruiting station, New Orleans, La.; to Washington as senior engineer officer.
 Lieut. L. D. Causey detached works William Cramp and Sons Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; to command First Group, Atlantic Submarine Flotilla and C-5.
 Lieut. R. P. McCullough detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Connecticut.
 Lieut. (J.G.) W. G. Child detached command First Group, U.S. Atlantic Submarine Flotilla and C-5; to home, wait orders.
 Ensign Sergeant Force detached New Jersey; to Hannibal, Mo.
 Med. Dir. R. C. Persons placed on the retired list; detached all duty; to home.
 Med. Insp. G. A. Lung detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to command naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Surg. S. S. Rodman detached Minnesota; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.
 P.A. Surg. T. W. Raison detached Florida; to Solace.
 P.A. Surg. D. C. Cather detached Delaware; to Vermont.
 P.A. Surg. A. L. Clifton detached Castine; to home, wait orders.
 P.A. Surg. C. E. Strite detached New Jersey; to Virginia.
 P.A. Surg. F. E. Porter to naval hospital, Port Royal, S.C.
 Asst. Surg. W. E. Eaton detached Louisiana; to Rhode Island.
 Asst. Surg. W. H. Halsey detached Solace; to Castine.
 Asst. Surg. C. M. George detached Glacier; to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.
 Asst. Paymr. H. G. Bowerfield detached Birmingham; to Prairie.
 Chief Sailmaker J. A. Long to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 4.—First Lieut. Arthur Stokes detached marine barracks, Mare Island; to Washington, D.C.
 The following officers of the 2d Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, U.S.S. Prairie, to resume duty at their former stations: Col. F. J. Moses, Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane, Major J. T. Myers, Major R. H. Dunlap, Capt. Logan Feland, Capt. H. L. Matthews, A.Q.M.; Capt. J. T. Buttrick, Capt. J. J. Meade, Capt. H. I. Baras, Capt. T. E. Backstrom, Capt. H. R. Lay, Capt. P. M. Rixey, Jr.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Lutz, 1st Lieut. A. B. Drum, 1st Lieut. W. D. Smith, 1st Lieut. Wilbur Thibault, 1st Lieut. B. S. Berry, 1st Lieut. E. W. Sturdevant, 1st Lieut. F. A. Barker, 1st Lieut. A. A. Rickett, 1st Lieut. V. I. Morrison, 2d Lieut. J. C. Smith, 2d Lieut. L. A. Clapp, 2d Lieut. C. L. Riner, 2d Lieut. Archibald Young, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant, 2d Lieut. J. T. Reid.
 DEC. 5.—First Lieut. Ward Ellis detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 2.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. F. Hahn to Tahama for temporary duty.
 First Lieut. J. L. Maher detached Winona; to Thetis, upon reporting of 1st Lieut. C. F. Howell; granted sixty days' leave en route.
 DEC. 3.—Third Lieut. H. G. Hemingway granted thirty days' leave.
 First Lieut. C. F. Howell restored to duty on Dec. 20.
 Constr. W. C. Besselièvre, Jr., to depot, South Baltimore, Md.
 Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds granted ten days' extension of leave.
 Second Lieut. W. K. Thompson granted thirty days' leave on return of 3d Lieut. H. G. Hemingway.
 DEC. 4.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Schoenborn granted seven days' extension of sick leave.
 Third Lieut. F. J. Birkett detached Morrill; to Apache upon expiration of leave.
 First Lieut. C. F. Howell to Winona on Dec. 20.
 Constr. J. Q. Walton to New York on official business.
 First Lieut. B. H. Camden to New York on official business.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service were sent to the Senate Dec. 3, 1912:
 Capt. Howard Miles Broadbent to be senior captain from Sept. 12, 1912, vice Senior Capt. Alexander Perry Rodgers Banks, retired.
 Third Lieut. of Engrs. Alvan Hovey Bixby to be second lieutenant of engineers from May 2, 1912, vice 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Lorenzo Chase Farwell, promoted.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the cutter Acushnet, of Woods Hole, Mass., on Nov. 29 responded to a call for assistance received by wireless, and proceeded to a point five miles E.N.E. of Block Island, and found the steamship George E. Warren anchored in an exposed position and disabled by the loss of her propeller. The Acushnet towed the steamer to the Newport Harbor, where they arrived the next morning.
 The cutter Morrill ended her long trip through the Great Lakes and down the coast on Dec. 2, when she arrived at the depot at South Baltimore.
 The cutter Bear arrived at Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 25. After slight repairs to her machinery she will proceed to San Francisco.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
 ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.
 ANDROSOGGIN—1st Lieut. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.
 APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.
 ARATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.
 BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
 CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
 COFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
 DAYEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.
 GORDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.
 GRESHAM—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.
 GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.
 HAWTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.
 HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
 INSCA—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.
 KALLOOH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.
 KAYKAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.
 MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, San Francisco, Cal.
 MOIAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Depot, South Baltimore, Md.
 MONODAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.
 PAMlico—Capt. H. M. West, Newbern, N.C.
 RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Out of commission, Port Townsend, Wash.
 SEYNOLLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.
 SEVENE—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.
 TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.
 THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. G. B. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.
 UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.
 WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
 WYBISMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.
 WYONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.
 WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.
 YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Savannah, Ga.

CENTRAL DIVISION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 29, 1912.
 The football championship of the Central Division of the Army for 1912 was decided at Soldier's Home Field, Leavenworth, on Thanksgiving Day. The contesting teams were from Battery A, 6th Field Art., who had finished the season without a defeat at Fort Riley, and Company M, of Engineers, the winners of the Fort Leavenworth cup, contested for by seven other teams picked from and representing the various battalions and the squadron stationed there. Company M, alone, had represented the 3d Battalion of Engineers, being the only company of that battalion not on foreign service. The final championship went to the Engineers, score 19 to 13.
 The game was of great interest, not only as it decided the division championship and the supremacy of Riley and Leavenworth, but also as it had the atmosphere of an Army-Navy game. The Artillery team was trained and coached by Lieut. Vincent P. Erwin, 6th F.A. (Horse), who starred as Navy quarterback before he was graduated from Annapolis in 1911. This team played with such marked Navy style that one might well believe that he was watching the contest on Franklin Field. The Engineer team was trained and coached by Lieut. John C. H. Lee, C.E., of the class of 1909, West Point. Their play was hard-hitting Army style, coupled with some accurate open work.

The Engineers got the toss and received the kick-off. By straight line bucking, they carried the ball well into Artillery territory. Heil, the plunging Engineer back, who had been doing the best gaining, was injured and forced to retire from the game. The Riley team got the ball on downs and commenced a kicking game. De Caesar's brilliant punting gave Riley a decided mastery of this style of play. The first quarter ended without a score.
 Shortly after the beginning of the second period, De Caesar broke away from his heavier opponents and scored a pretty touchdown for Riley. Wagner missed the goal. Riley resumed kicking tactics with the wind at a favorable angle. Wagner soon had his opportunity and kicked a clever goal from the field. The Engineers received the ball and did not lose it until a long pass and a string of line plunges put the ball against the Artillery goal line. Thomas carried it over. He missed the goal. The first half ended, Artillery 9, Engineers 6.
 The third quarter was all for Riley. With a strong wind at their backs, their splendid kicking game did the work. About the middle of the period De Caesar put a long spiral over the head of the Engineer fullback. A poor kick, out of bounds, gave the Artillery the ball inside their opponents 20-yard line. By hard, fast play Wagner finally carried it over. He then kicked goal. Riley received the kick-off and the quarter ended with the ball in their possession. Score, Artillery 16, Engineers 6.

Many of the Leavenworth rooters lost heart, but some had seen their champion team "come back" before. In the last period the Engineers had the wind, and took the aggressive with a vengeance. Both of their line plunging backs had been forced to retire. Herrick went from quarter to half and, with Mattingly, gained consistently through the Artillery line. Aided by a beautiful pass by Wright to Gessler, the wiry backs soon scored. Gessler kicked goal. The Riley team kicked off and the Engineers never slackened their speed. Thomas, on a delayed pass out of tackle, gained sixty yards. Riley was unable to stop the Leavenworth champions who had breathed victory. Wright scored the last touchdown and was laid out in the play. Kneisler replaced him. Gessler failed to kick goal. In the final minutes of the game, Wagner tried a long kick from placement for Riley. The kick went wide. The whistle sounded with the ball in the Engineers' possession on their 30-yard line. Score, Engineers 19, Artillery 16. The lineup:

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Co. M, Engrs. | Position. | Battery A, F.A. |
| Vanderhoff | R.E. | Koval |
| Scanlon | R.T. | Warden |
| Whitner | R.G. | Staples |
| Saunders | Cent. | Schwartz |
| Blanchard, Barry | L.G. | Borye, Murray |
| Barry, Thomas | L.T. | Dawson |
| Gessler | L.E. | Vaughn |
| Herrick, Cahall | Q.B. | Emerson |
| Wright, Kneisler | R.H.B. | De Caesar |
| Thomas (c.) | L.H.B. | Lawton, Eastland |
| Heil, Mattingly | P.B. | Wagner (c.) |

Touchdowns—De Caesar, Wagner, Thomas, Herrick, Wright. Goals from touchdowns—Wagner, Gessler. Goals from field—Wagner. Offense—Referee, Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cav.; umpire, Capt. W. C. Johnson, 18th Inf.; head linesman, Lieutenant Kenard, Med. Corps. Length of quarters—15 minutes.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 4, 1912.
 Col. and Mrs. Garrard had as guests at dinner on Thanksgiving Day, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Cheatham Rodman, of Frankfort, Ky., Miss Byrne, Miss McDonald and Lieutenants Moose, Overton, Dickey and Vandever. Capt. Warren Dean gave a small dance at his quarters on Thanksgiving evening. Captain Kirkpatrick was host at a theater party on Friday evening for Misses Garrard, Baird and Rodman, Lieutenant Hochwalt, C.A.C., from Fort Monroe, and Lieutenant Dickey.
 The first of the regular drills took place in the riding hall on Friday afternoon. In the evening the officers and men of the 2d Infantry, N.G.D.C., and their families were guests of Officers Referee, Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cav.; umpire, Capt. W. C. Johnson, 18th Inf.; head linesman, Lieutenant Kenard, Med. Corps. Length of quarters—15 minutes.

The post was deserted on Saturday, the majority of the officers and their families having gone to the Army and Navy game in Philadelphia. Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. F. O. Johnson, who chaperoned a party of young people from Washington, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Captain Kirkpatrick, Major Allen, Lieutenants Moose, Surles, Overton and many others attending. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd had as guests on Thanksgiving Day Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Baird, Lieutenant Stewart, also Lieutenant Hopkins, en route to station, Fort D. A. Russell. Miss Harrison, sister of Mrs. Austin left Nov. 26 for a visit of some length to Wayne, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had as guests at dinner on Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson.

Captain Dean, on Friday, after the drill, gave a tea in honor of friends from Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Williams were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Chilton at dinner on Thanksgiving. Mrs. Teresa Dean, mother of Captain Dean, has closed her cottage on Long Island and returned to the post. Col. W. C. Brown, A.I.G., Eastern Division, is here inspecting horses and other property. He was the guest of Colonel Garrard at luncheon on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell, father and sister of Lieutenant Russell, 15th Cav., have returned from a visit of some weeks in New England. Lieutenant Russell is still a patient at Walter Reed Hospital, but is now able to walk a short distance, without crutches. Chaplain Brander, 15th Cav., left on Tuesday for Walter Reed Hospital for treatment. Miss Cheatham Rodman, guest of her cousin, Miss Garrard, has returned to College at Roanoke. Gen. and Miss Wood entertained Dr. and Mrs. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson entertained at cards Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Reilly, who soon leaves with her nephew, Capt. Julian Lindsay, for station at West Point. Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Lombie, M.C., were among the guests. Mrs. Baer, wife of Capt. Joseph A. Baer, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, has returned to West Point.

During the Artillery drill in the riding hall on Friday evening two horses came into collision at a gallop with one of the caissons, and it was thought that both horses were permanently injured, but they are improving and will probably be available for duty before many days. Lieut. Marion Howze has returned from Fort Riley, where he recently took his examination for promotion.

During Chaplain Brander's absence, the short musical Christmas play which he has had a rehearsal for several weeks, will be taken in charge by Miss Russell, Mrs. Patton and Miss Garrard. Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Summerrall and other ladies of the post will have charge of the Christmas tree, the buying of the presents and the decorating of the gymnasium. Dr. and Mrs. Williams have as their guest, Mr. Guilfoyle, of Philadelphia, here for examination in veterinary science.

Owing to the new "Manchu" law Fort Myer will have

more than its allowance of Artillery officers, and the question of quarters will be a complicated one. Visions of living in tents, or perhaps in the more ornate bandstand, are flitting through the minds of some of the youngsters.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 1, 1912.
 The people of the post about to leave the regiment were guests of honor Thursday at an elaborate Thanksgiving dinner given at the Alta Club by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Allen Keyes. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Petty, Capt. and Mrs. George B. Pond, Capt. and Mrs. Kellond, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Selfridge, of San Francisco, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Miss Ellen Maury, Miss Cutter, Major Willis Uline, Lieutenant Pardee, Lieutenant Cotton and Fred Perkins, all from Fort Douglas, besides a large company of friends from town invited to meet the officers and ladies. Covers were laid for thirty.

Following the usual Army custom, the officers and ladies gathered at the Officers' Club at 11:30 on Thanksgiving Day to extend the season's greetings and indulge in a glass of eggnog, which Captain Petty, in charge of the entertainment, had provided for them. Later, many of them went down to the university campus to witness the last game of the season, between the Logan Agricultural College and the U. of U. In the evening several dinner parties gathered at the post. Col. and Mrs. Irons entertaining Mrs. Huckens, Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Gullion, Lieut. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson, Lieut. Richard Hartle, Lieutenants Weaver, Dale and McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt entertained at dinner Major and Mrs. William S. Graves, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Lieut. John M. Craig and C. C. Early.

Colonel Irons is working strenuously for the success of a concert to be given Dec. 10, the proceeds for the Red Cross relief work in the Balkan states. The music will be under the direction of Señor de la Mora, one of the leading musicians in the West. Many of the best known singers of the city will assist. The concert will be given in the Mormon Tabernacle, and the Governor of the state and the president of the Mormon Church are aiding Colonel Irons in the good work.

Miss Josephine Campbell, niece of Mrs. Sidney A. Cloman, has been entertained at numerous affairs, prior to her departure for her home in San Diego. Miss Alice Wall, fiancée of Lieut. Ned M. Green, and her sister, Miss Mary Wall, entertained at a luncheon and a matinee party last Wednesday for Miss Campbell, at which a dozen of the debutantes of the city were guests. Col. and Mrs. Irons on Saturday had dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. George B. Pond, who left Sunday for their new station, San Francisco. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Petty, also about to leave, and Major Manley. Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Perkins last Friday gave a delightful little dinner for Miss Florence Halloran, first town, Miss Ellen Maury, Capt. and Mrs. John De Witt, Lieut. Dale McDonald and Fred Perkins.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley E. Dawson and their two little ones spent Thanksgiving with the A. L. Thomas family here on their way East from Vancouver Barracks. They will visit Mr. Dawson's mother in Ohio and will then go on to West Point, where Lieutenant Dawson goes as instructor. Capt. and Mrs. James M. Petty leave shortly for the Philippines, where Captain Petty will be a major of Philippine Scouts. Miss Ellen Maury and Miss Cutter were guests of honor last Sunday at a tea at the Luman home, at which Miss Mary Luman and Miss Florence Halloran were hostesses. Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Jordan poured, and a number of the young officers were guests.

The cards for the wedding of Miss Alice Wall and Lieut. Ned M. Green, whose engagement was announced last week, will be issued within a few days, the wedding to take place Dec. 19. The ceremony will be performed in St. Mark's Cathedral, and a brilliant reception at the Wall home will follow. Senator Thomas Kearns entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at a luncheon at the Alta Club Dec. 1 when Colonel Irons was one of the guests. Among Salt Lake girls who attended the big Army and Navy football game was Miss Margaret McIntyre, who is visiting her cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Allen, at Fort Jay. Capt. Morton F. Smith returned Nov. 30 to rejoin his regiment.

THANKSGIVING DAY ON THE BORDER.

Alamo Hueco Ranch, New Mexico, Dec. 1, 1912.
 Alamo Hueco Ranch, lying in the southeastern corner of New Mexico, thirty-seven miles south of Hachita, our nearest railroad and post-office point, is one of the big cattle ranches of the Southwest. The daily life has all the features of cattle and cowboy life of thirty years ago. Just now Troop G, 13th Cav., is stationed at the ranch, and thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Boyd, manager of the ranch, everybody is very comfortable and happy. The officers with the troop are Capt. J. J. Boniface and Lieut. H. T. Bull.

On Thanksgiving Day Captain Boniface prepared the program of a field day, which was carried out and thoroughly enjoyed. Races began at 10 a.m. with a 100-yard dash, won by Private Jones. Next a three-quarter-mile run, heavy sandy track, olive drab uniform minus blouse; winner, 1st Sergeant Young. Obstacle race; winner, Private Stiegler. Horse training followed, requiring thirteen distinct exercises; winner, 1st Sergeant Young; mounted wrestling, Farrier Webb; mounted equipment race, Private Hough; mounted potato race, Corporal Rivers; tent pegging, Private van Kueren.

At noon there was a big turkey dinner, with "all the trimmings"; winner, Cook Bissinger. A pistol competition followed, won by Private Miller; rifle competition, Private Augler; boxing, Private Cerny. At 7 p.m. there was music, singing and dancing.

The troop arrived at Alamo Hueco on Sept. 23, and since then Captain Boniface has had several such field days, enlisting the cowboys also, and having trick roping, races, bronco busting, riding bucking steers, etc. In addition the troop has ridden about 1,000 miles on patrol and outpost duty, "graduated" in first aid, signal drill, pack drill, hippology, horse-shoeing and minor tactics, and on outpost we've learned how to handle our rats.

We have climbed the local mountains afoot, hunted far and wide, and killed enough rattlesnakes to fill the National Museum. We have begun putting our men and horses through the Mounted Service School system, and every day go over low log jumps with and without stirrups, the jumps gradually growing in size.

The weather is fine, no snow, cold nights, etc. Our musical members and quartette are kept busy nearly every evening. It is a pretty good, old world if everybody is interested, and the way to keep everybody interested is to have "something doing" most of the time. We've only had one summary court trial since we've been here, and we are not going to have any more.

CONTINUED.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1912.
 Bowling is a popular diversion, for which Tuesday afternoon has been set aside for the ladies. Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson and her niece, Miss Glass, of Philadelphia, arrived Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Waterman and Miss Harriet Waterman arrived Thursday and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Delphey T. E. Castel. The Auction Bridge Club was entertained Wednesday by Miss Amy Heard. The prize was won by Mrs. Armin Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross had as dinner guests Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Furlong and Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman.
 On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Armin Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. George V. Strong, Miss Gertrude Hall and Capt. Edwin R. Heiberg. On Wednesday evening Lieut. Edwin O'Connor gave a small informal dance. On Friday night there was a garrison five hundred party at the Officers' Club. The prize, a silver picture frame and a silver flask, were won by Mrs. John W. Furlong and Major Charles Y. Brownlee. Capt. Armin Mueller left last week for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. He will remain there during the diptheria epidemic. Lieut. Oscar Foley left Friday to spend a month's leave in Kansas City, Mo.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The third and final session of the Sixty-second Congress convened on Dec. 2, 1912, and although the first day's session was brief on account of adjournment out of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President Sherman and several of our national legislators who had died during the brief recess, several important measures were introduced on the following days, as noted under our "Bills Before Congress."

The House on Dec. 4 passed a bill granting \$12 a month to the widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days or more in the Spanish War and \$2 monthly to each child of such soldiers and sailors under the age of sixteen. The measure, which would increase pension appropriations about \$5,000,000 year, is expected to meet with opposition in the Senate.

The Navy Department's amended Navy Personnel bill, described in our issue of Nov. 16, page 330, was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House on Dec. 3. It carries the numbers S. 7532 and H.R. 26541.

In the Senate on Dec. 3 Mr. Cullom submitted an amendment authorizing the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to make rules for the prevention of the practice of hazing, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

An address by Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon Eastern Division, delivered before a meeting of the Military Surgeons at Washington, D.C., Oct. 2 last, is to be printed as a Senate document.

In the House on Dec. 3 Mr. Slayden asked and received unanimous consent for one week, within which to submit the minority views on the bill, H.R. 8141, the Militia Pay bill.

One of the first military measures introduced at the present session is a proposed amendment of the Detached Service Law, which will be found printed in full under "Bills."

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Perkins, Gallinger, Curtis, Gamble, Smoot, Dixon, Bourne, Wetmore, Oliver, Tillman, Foster, Culberson, Martin, of Virginia; Overman, Owen and Smith, of Maryland.

Coast Defenses.—Messrs. Curtis (chairman), du Pont, Crane, Root, Catron, Massey, Simmons, Foster, Smith, of Maryland; Martine, of New Jersey, and Smith, of Georgia.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Gronna (chairman), Dillingham, Bradley, Martin, of Virginia, and Tillman.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Burton (chairman), Briggs, Works, Smith, of Maryland, and Lea.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. du Pont (chairman), Warren, Dixon, Briggs, Brown, Bristow, Jones, Sanders, Catron, Foster, Johnston, of Alabama; Clarke, of Arkansas; Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Williams and Lea.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Perkins (chairman), Penrose, Wetmore, Clapp, Lodge, Smith, of Michigan; Page, Poindestexter, Tillman, Smith, of Maryland; Thornton, Swanson, Bryan, Johnson, of Maine, and Watson.

Pensions.—Messrs. McCumber (chairman), Burnham, Smooth, Curtis, du Pont, Brown, Bradley, Poindestexter, Gore, Bryan, Johnson, of Maine; Pomerene, Ashurst and — (one vacancy).

Philippines.—Messrs. Guggenheim (chairman), Lodge, Bristow, Crawford, McLean, Lippitt, Kenyon, Johnston, of Alabama; Paynter, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Reed and — (one vacancy).

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Fitzgerald, Burleson, Sherley, Bartlett, Johnson, of South Carolina; Page, Saunders, McHenry, Rauch, Byrns, of Tennessee; Sisson, Kinkaid, of New Jersey; Cox, of Ohio; Borland, Cannon, Gillett, Taylor, of Ohio; Good, Olmsted, Mondell and — (one vacancy).

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hay, Slayden, Dent, Watkins, Conry, Hughes, of Georgia; Fields, Lewis, Sweet, Patten, of New York; Pepper, Evans, Hamilton, of West Virginia; McKellar, Prince, Kahn, Burke, of Pennsylvania; Bradley, Anthony, Tilson, Ames and Wickorsham.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Padgett, Gregg, of Texas; Talbott, of Maryland; Hobson, Macon, Estopinal, Riordan, Turnbull, Tribble, Witherspoon, Hensley, Buchanan, Bathrick, Lee, of Pennsylvania; Foss, Butler, Roberts, of Massachusetts; Loud, Bates, Kopp and Browning.

Insular Affairs.—Messrs. Jones, Garrett, Denver, Fornes, Helm, Clark, of Florida; Morrison, Dickson, of Mississippi; Dickinson, Davenport, Callaway, Littlepage, Howard, Murray, Olmsted, Crumpacker, Fuller, Davis, of Minnesota; Morse, of Wisconsin; Towner, Vane and Rivera.

Pensions.—Messrs. Richardson, Dickson, of Mississippi; Daniel A. Driscoll, Aiken, of South Carolina; Wilson, of New York; Rucker, of Colorado; Gray, White, Diefenderfer, Wood, of New Jersey; Sells, Rees, Crago, Anderson, of Minnesota, and — (one vacancy).

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Helm, Martin, of Colorado; Bulkley, Diefenderfer, Hinds, Spear and Warburton.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Hardy, Doremus, Faison, Booher, McKinley, McMorran and Miller.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7511. Mr. Swanson.—To transfer Capt. Armistead Rust from the retired to the active list of the U.S. Navy, to take rank next after Capt. Harrison Augustus Bispham, U.S.N., as an additional number in grade to which appointed or thereafter promoted. Appointment is subject to examination and this act entitles him to no back pay or allowances of any kind.

AMENDING DETACHED SERVICE LAW.

S. 7514. Mr. Myers.—That the act appropriating for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, "Pay of officers of the line," the second paragraph there to read:

"For additional pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, \$1,524.120: Provided, That hereafter in time of peace whenever any officer holding a permanent commission in the line of the Army with rank below that of major shall not have been actually present for duty for at least two of the last preceding six years with a troop, battery, or company of that branch of the Army in which he shall hold said commission, such officer shall not be detached nor permitted to remain detached from such troop, battery, or company for duty of any kind; and all pay and allowances shall be forfeited by any superior for any

period during which, by his order, or his permission, or by reason of his failure or neglect to issue or cause to be issued the proper order or instructions at the proper time, any officer shall be detached or permitted to remain detached in violation of any of the terms of this proviso; but nothing in this proviso shall be held to apply in the case of any officer for such period as shall be actually necessary for him, after having been relieved from detached service, to join the troop, battery, or company to which he shall belong in that branch in which he shall hold a permanent commission, nor shall anything in this proviso be held to apply to the detachment or detail of officers for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department or in the Ordnance Department, or in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal until after such canal shall have been formally opened, or in the Philippine Constabulary until the first day of January, 1914, or to any officer detailed, or who may be hereafter detailed, for aviation duty, or to any officer detailed, or who may be hereafter detailed, for duty at the Army remount stations. And hereafter no officer holding a permanent commission in the Army with rank below that of major shall be detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with rank of colonel, or as commanding officer of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, or as chief or assistant chief (director or assistant director) of the Philippine Constabulary, and no other officers of the Army shall hereafter be detailed for duty with the said constabulary except as specifically provided by law."

S. 7515. Mr. Myers.—For the relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, colonel of 14th Infantry, U.S.A.

S. 7519. Mr. McCumber.—To provide for placing ex-Presidents of the United States on the retired list as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and to provide for an annuity for the widows of Presidents and ex-Presidents.

S. 7532. Mr. Perkins.—To regulate and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps; same as H.R. 26541.

H.J. Res. 363. Mr. Burgess.—Requesting the President to consider the expediency of effecting a treaty with European powers providing for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands and to protect an independent government there when established.

H.J. Res. 364. Mr. De Forest.—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for direct election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

H. Res. 719. Mr. Ayres.—That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the House what investigations, if any, have been undertaken by his department as to the Diesel oil engine as a motive power, and to furnish results of such investigations, with special reference to development of some type of this engine for economical use in naval vessels.

H.R. 26464. Mr. De Forest.—To pension all persons who have served or hereafter serve as President of the United States of America, including their widows and minor children. To the ex-Presidents \$2,000 per month; their widows, \$1,000 per month during widowhood; minor child or children, parents

H.R. 26541. Mr. Padgett.—To regulate and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. See page 330 our issue of Nov. 16, 1912; same as S. 7532, both dead, \$200 per month.

H.R. 26566. Mr. Padgett.—That hereafter the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, respectively, shall each, after being designated as such commander-in-chief by the President, and from the date of assuming command of such fleet until his relinquishment of such command, have the rank and pay of an admiral; and in each of the above named fleets the officer serving as second in command thereof shall each, after being designated as such second in command by the President, and from the date of assuming duty as such second in command until his relinquishment of such duty, have the rank and pay of a vice admiral; and the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the Navy are hereby re-established and authorized for the purposes of this section. The annual pay of an admiral shall be \$12,000 and of a vice admiral \$10,000; Provided, That in time of peace officers to serve as commander-in-chief and as second in command of the two said fleets shall be designated from among the rear admirals on the active list of the Navy: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall create any vacancy in any grade in the Navy nor increase the total number of officers allowed by existing law, and that when an officer is detached from duty as such commander-in-chief or as such second in command, as above provided, he shall return to his regular rank in the list of rear admirals and shall thereafter receive only the pay and allowances of such regular rank.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 4, 1912.

Although the Army-Navy game did not turn out the way it should the cadets showed themselves to be true sportsmen and carried off their defeat in the proper spirit. The football squad received the same royal welcome home, the same enthusiastic cheers as always. Everybody in the post went down to the station on Sunday afternoon and watched the corps drag the 'bus up the hill, the final stop being made in the area for yells and cheers and songs. As usual the special train for the officers and residents of the post and vicinity was well filled with people going to Philadelphia on Saturday. A number from West Point registered at the Bellevue-Stratford. Among them were Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Capt. and Mrs. Corcheu, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, with Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and Miss Kehoe, were entertained at luncheon and afterward at dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford by Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, of Philadelphia. Among recent graduates of the Military Academy seen at the game were Lieutenants Fleming, Estes and Larned, of 1911; Lieutenants Harrison, Paymonville and Morrissey, of 1912. A theater party was given on Friday evening by Mr. S. W. Cramer, father of Cadet Cramer, which was preceded by dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford. The guests were Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. Keefer, Miss Sarah Wilson, of Charlotte, N.C., Miss Cramer, Cadets Roosevelt and Cramer, Capt. Otto Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio, who commands Troop A, Ohio National Guard, was the guest of Major J. A. Ryan, 5th Cav., at the football game and returned with Major Ryan to West Point for Sunday. While in Philadelphia Major Ryan, Mrs. Ryan, Miss Tarleton and Captain Miller were guests of Col. and Mrs. Cruise for luncheon.

The officers' hop on Tuesday evening, the cadet hop on Wednesday, Thanksgiving and even the football game were really overshadowed by the relentless march of the packers and movers who are gathering up the goods of the Manchus; for the new detail arrives on the tenth. West Point is accustomed to changes, but surely never so great a one as this!

Col. and Mrs. Gordon received at the officers' hop on Tuesday, which was preceded by a number of dinners. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd entertained at dinner at the club that evening for Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Lieutenant O'Brien also gave a dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder gave a dinner at the club on Wednesday for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Daly, of New York, whose son is a member of the Fourth Class. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. John Erwin Marshall, Mrs. Charles C. Clark and Miss Valencia Rafferty. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, gave a dinner Tuesday at the club for Captain Graves, Mr. Charles Daly and Lieutenant Buob. Mrs. Dadds was hostess of a pretty bridge party of five tables on Monday afternoon, the guest of honor being Lieutenant Dadds's mother, Mrs. W. H. Dadds, sr., of Detroit. Those who won prizes were Mesdames Estes, Corcheu, Riley, Donovan and Dickman. Mrs. Clayton entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Parker, wife of Capt. J. S. Parker, who is soon to leave for his new station. Others who played were Mesdames J. T. Dickman, Fieberger, Gordon, Tschappat, Estes, McFarland, Bell, Corcheu, Alley, Dunwoody, Jacobs, Donovan, Avery, Johnson, Thomlinson,

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Hammond, Boak and Larned. Several other ladies came in later, among them Mesdames Ryan, Cross, Ascensio and Miss Tarleton. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. McFarland, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Miss Townsley and Lieutenant Quekemyer.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox's guests for the Thanksgiving hop were Col. and Mrs. Mills and their two daughters, of Governors Island. Mr. and Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl, of Galveston, Texas, spent the week with Lieut. and Mrs. Burleson. They had with them their two small sons, Moritz O., jr., and George Mathews. On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Kopperl, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Burleson. Mrs. Burleson was hostess of a perfectly appointed Japanese luncheon on Tuesday, given in honor of Mrs. Kopperl. The hostess's Japanese costume proved most becoming. The guests were Mesdames Kopperl, Townsley, Vidmer, Henderson and Householder. Miss Upson, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fieberger. Lieut. and Mrs. Westover's guests at Thanksgiving dinner were Mrs. Yost, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond and Miss Westover. Miss Mary Webb, who has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Wilcox, left for Washington on Saturday.

Captain Graves entertained at dinner for the football coaches on Friday. His guests were Lieutenants Boyers, Hammond, Pullen, Wood, Dean and Arnold. Mrs. Mizner, widow of Gen. John Kemp Mizner, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Vidmer. Mrs. Baer spent the week at Fort Myer, Va., as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston and Major and Mrs. Charles I. Rhodes. Miss Annabelle Hilgartner, of Austin, Texas, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for the Thanksgiving hop. On Thanksgiving Mrs. Stuart entertained with a cadet dinner for her guest. After the Army-Navy game Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman were the guests of Mrs. E. W. Pattison, of Wilmington, Del. Lieut. and Mrs. Larned entertained with a cadet dinner for Miss Mary Webb on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Gordon's guests for Thanksgiving dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Miss Gertrude Jones and Lieut. Philip Gordon. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney entertained at dinner before the cadet hop on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lang and Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, 9th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, who are on their honeymoon, spent a few days at the post as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney. Ensign Douglas, of the Navy, spent Thanksgiving as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones.

Mrs. Fosdick left on Monday for Washington, taking with her her two young grandsons, George and Scott Riggs. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs will spend the week as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg and Col. and Mrs. Keefer. On Monday Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs and Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg. Mrs. Bethel spent the week as the guest of her cousin, Miss Olive Wilson, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Burleson entertained with a large bridge party on Wednesday afternoon for her guest, Mrs. Kopperl. The party was a Japanese affair. Those who won the prizes were Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Mrs. Rice, Lieutenants Henderson and Jarman. Mrs. Kopperl was obliged to decline other invitations, as she was quite ill until her departure at the end of the week. Mrs. Cross and daughter, Edith, left for Washington on Saturday via Philadelphia and the football game. In Washington they will be the guests of Mrs. Glennon. Mrs. Cross's mother, and they join Lieutenant Cross at his new station at Fort Totten.

On Thanksgiving morning the cadets played a set of football games with teams especially selected for the occasion. A four-page extra of the West Point Podunk advertised the star players and was illustrated with portraits of the team captains. A large variety of yells and songs adapted for the occasion were printed also, and the program was most interesting. The game between the Goats and Engineers resulted in a victory for the Goats, 6 to 0. The Bucks had a similar score over the Corporals, while the Runts and the Flankers had a scoreless game.

Mrs. Frederick Castle, of Milwaukee, is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle. Mrs. Castle has just returned from Washington, where she attended the wedding of her other son, Lieut. Guy W. S. Castle, of the Navy. Miss Lefrantz, of New York, was Capt. and Mrs. Corcheu's guest for the officers' hop and several days the week. The Misses Helen Upson and Charlotte Jadwin, of Vassar, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger for the Thanksgiving holidays. Miss Jadwin is a daughter of Major Edgar Jadwin, C.E. Capt. Julien E. Ganjot is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer for several days. Mrs. Sloane, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chaney, for some time, left on Wednesday for her home in Boston.

The officers who were detailed here as football coaches have departed for their several stations: Lieutenant Pullen to Vancouver Barracks, Lieutenant Wood to Fort Monroe, Lieutenant Arnold to Fort Mackenzie, and Lieutenant Dean to Fort Benjamin Harrison. Capt. Ora E. Hunt is at the post for a few days, guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. He is returning from a leave spent in Europe and is on his way to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. Mrs. Hunt and the three children are spending the winter at Lausanne, Switzerland. Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Eleanor Vidmer visited friends in New York last week and returned down to Philadelphia to see the game, returning to West Point on Sunday. Lieutenant Green and his sister, Miss Green, had as guests at the hops on Tuesday and Wednesday Miss Rosalind Wilson, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Corcheu.

Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt Jones spent the week-end in Philadelphia as the guests of Mrs. Jones's parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Pierce. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett and baby Mary spent Thanksgiving with Lieutenant Pritchett's family in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Lang's guests at dinner on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Burleson, Miss Gertrude Jones and Captain Cowles. Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Miss Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth and Lieutenant Alexander. Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Kelly, 26th Inf., from Fort Wayne, Mich., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Householder entertained at tea at the club for Mrs. Kelly. Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett and Mrs. Pritchett poured, and among other ladies present were Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Holt, Wilcox,

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Stuart, Tschappat, Vidmer, Baer, Burleson, Donovan, Johnson, Herr, Hammond, Manchester, G. G. Bartlett, Chaney, Asensio, Misses Chilton and Kehoe. Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, C.E., was a recent visitor to the post. Lieutenant Quekemyer has been a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Herr for several days before returning to his station at Fort Riley. Lieutenant Quekemyer was one of the exhibitors at the New York Horse Show.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 5, 1912.

An interchange of letters over the Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia on Saturday has taken place between Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The letter received from Colonel Townsley on Dec. 4 extends congratulations to the winning team. Captains Gibbons answered promptly, expressing his appreciation and praising the plucky work of the Army eleven.

The value of the football victory of the Navy is enhanced by the fact that the Naval Academy authorities did not yield anything in the discipline of the squad to attain the perfection in the game that won on Franklin Field. Two noted men of the team, who had broken the regulations, early in the season were placed under arrest for a fortnight and could not go to the practice grounds; and on the eve of the departure for Philadelphia a crack player, for some minor offense, was put under arrest and could not even accompany the brigade later. Unsatisfactory marks in studies will deprive a midshipman of the privilege of being on the football squad. Every proper encouragement is given to football, but the higher aims of the institution—scholarship and discipline—are never sacrificed to the demands of the gridiron.

Not only did the Naval Academy team that started the game on Saturday draw eight players from one class, the Second, but there is little doubt that the whole team could have been taken from that class. The only members of other classes in the lineup were: Hall, left tackle, a First Classman. Perry, center, and Harrison, fullback, Third Classmen. The eight of the Second Class are: Ingram, Howe, Brown, Ralston, Gilchrist, Rhodes, Leonard and McReavey. The three vacant places could readily be filled by Redman, Vaughan or Latimore, all seasoned veterans. Walker could take center, as he played the position nearly all the season, and was just noted out as the final choice. At quarterback Nicholls would make a slashing little player.

As Hall, left tackle, is the only player lost by graduation, the Navy will have practically the same team next season, unless some of the veterans are displaced by younger men who make a better showing. The system at the Academy is to play no favorites, and one of the old men will have his place mortgaged. The situation at Annapolis is unprecedented in the number of players who have had such long experience on the squad. Brown and Gilchrist have played practically through the whole of three victorious games over the Army team, something that no other Navy players have ever done. Rhodes and McReavey have played in parts of all three. A special effort will be made by all these veterans to finish their football careers with an unbroken series of triumphs.

Few of those who were within the range of vision at Franklin Field on Saturday failed to notice the athletic gyrations of Norman C. Gillette, the Naval Academy yell leader. It is interesting to note that Gillette, who is captain of the Naval Academy gymnasium team, is probably the best tumbler on any college team in the country. He is expected to do the best work of his career during the season that is about to open. Three years ago he made his debut in competitive gymnastics and took first place in every competition. He had a teammate, H. M. Kieffer, who was nearly as good, and it was generally remarked that if these youths should leave the Navy they would have a career on the vaudeville stage if they wished. The following year Gillette had typhoid, and could not compete, but he came back strong last season. Some of his series of flips, handstands and headstands are bewildering, and he does his work with an ease and cleanliness seldom seen in amateurs.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons, wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, on Wednesday afternoon entertained the members of the Navy football squad. On Saturday the players in the game of last Saturday will be entertained at a special social function by Mrs. Gibbons. Officers' official hops, suspended for thirty days in respect to the memory of the late Vice-President Sherman, will be resumed on Friday night. Lieut. D. M. Cheston, U.S.A., military instructor at St. John's College, was one of the guests at a dinner given by Mrs. Byron V. Cecil, wife of Vice-President Cecil, of St. John's.

Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, head of the Department of Ordnance, was acting Superintendent of the Naval Academy on Saturday while Captain Gibbons and Commander Logan were at the Army-Navy game. Pay Dir. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired, father of Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, who was recently a patient at the Church Home in Baltimore, where he was the subject of a delicate operation, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home in Cambridge, Md. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, U.S.A., have been visiting relatives in Annapolis. Mrs. Francis W. Scanlan, wife of Ensign Scanlan, U.S.N., and infant son, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Boyd, the grandparents of Mrs. Scanlan, joined her husband at Brooklyn on Wednesday. Mrs. Bessie Demson Williams, of Virginia, granddaughter of President Tyler, was a guest here on Thanksgiving Day of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Owens. Mrs. Williams, when a child, spent some time in Annapolis with her aunt, Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, wife of Paymaster Semple, U.S.N. Mrs. Bates, mother of Capt. John S. Bates, U.S.M.C., re-

tired, has gone to visit her son in Arizona, and thence will go to California to spend the winter. Mrs. Karns, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., her mother, Mrs. Isaac Seymour, and her children have returned to Annapolis to spend part of the winter. Mrs. Karns had joined her husband at Media, Pa., but he was detached from duty there and ordered to the Tennessee, which has gone to waters adjacent to the Balkan War.

Roy M. Jones, of Annapolis, who has been successful in an examination for a second lieutenantancy in the Army, is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis. There is scarcely an examination now for the Army in which St. John's has not from one to three graduates among the successful candidates.

Mrs. Bright, wife of Ensign C. J. Bright, U.S.N., is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Marcy. Mrs. Karns, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Karns, U.S.N., left here Thursday for a visit to her aunt, Mrs. George Wallace, of Washington. Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., is in Washington for a few days. Mrs. Burton A. Strait, wife of Lieutenant Strait, U.S.N., who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, has so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital and to return to her home here.

Ensign and Mrs. Lawrence F. Reifsnider, U.S.N., have returned to Annapolis from their wedding trip and are guests of Mrs. Reifsnider's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Munroe. Dr. and Mrs. Fields, of Canada, are here visiting Mrs. Fields's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N. Miss Katherine Posey is the guest of Mrs. De Rhoads, mother of Mdsn. Louis De Rhoads, Third Class. P.A. Engr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilmer, U.S.N., who has been at their country home on South River, near Annapolis, have moved back to their city residence in Randall Place.

Mdsn. William H. Blandy has been deprived of his position as cadet commander of the brigade, the highest military honor to be won by a midshipman, because he absented himself from his command after the luncheon at Philadelphia on Saturday, and was not present to march at the head of the brigade when it debouched on Franklin Field before the game between the Army and Navy elevens. He is the leading scholar in the class which graduates next June. Mdsn. Everett LeRoy Gayhart has been appointed in his place.

A series of public organ recitals at the chapel of the Naval Academy will be given at 5 p.m. on the second Sundays of December, January, February and March. For the first recital on Dec. 8 Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman will preside at the organ and will be assisted by Mrs. Mary Muller Fink, harpist, of Baltimore.

While engaged in a test flight on Monday about noon Lieut. A. A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., one of the officers of the Aviation Corps here, was capsized and thrown in the water from his hydro-aeroplane, near Thomas's Point, about six miles below Annapolis. The accident was due, it is thought, to the snapping of a wire. The machine had been under repair and had not been used for some time. The aviator was not hurt, and the machine was but slightly damaged. Lieut. John H. Towers and Ensign Victor Herbst, U.S.N., hastened to the assistance of Lieutenant Cunningham. Ensign W. D. Billingsley, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the aviation station. The Aviation Corps is making preparation to remove their camp to Florida. Dec. 28, it is understood, is the date when the aviation camp is to be removed from Annapolis.

Colonel Gage and Captain Grant, respectively, Military and Naval Attachés of the British Legation to this country, visited the Naval Academy on Wednesday for the special purpose of seeing the aviation camp. They were shown over it by Lieut. J. H. Towers, officer in charge.

The fencers of the Naval Academy are on the eve of opening the season. The Baltimore Athletic Club will have a number of bouts with the Navy fencers.

The U.S.S. Bailey left the Naval Academy Monday morning for the Washington Navy Yard, to take on a board of inspection, thence to proceed to the Southern Drill Grounds, where the board will witness target practice by the Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign Louis P. Wenzell, U.S.N., arrived Monday at the Naval Academy for special temporary duty. He will coach the midshipmen's basketball team. He was last year's captain of the team and a star player. Candidates for positions on the team have begun practice in the armory.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 30, 1912.

Capt. Thomas Corcoran, 13th Cav., is here from Chicago, to join his regiment on patrol duty along the border. Major Robert L. Michie gave a dinner at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, on Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome K. Pillow and Capt. Hamilton Bowie. Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, Chief Engineer, U.S.A., was in El Paso Wednesday, en route from the Pacific Coast to Galveston, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson gave a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday.

Sergt. John Walsh, who is making an 8,000-mile hike to test the U.S. Army shoes and clothing, arrived in El Paso in time to eat his Thanksgiving dinner with his old troop of the 2d Cavalry, having walked from the Presidio of San Francisco to New York, and he is now on the last part of his trip. He was received with a hearty welcome by his old comrades.

Lieut. William C. Gardenhire, 4th Cav., recently appointed aid to Gen. E. Z. Steever, has been ordered to join his regiment in Hawaii, hence Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire and son will leave us soon for station. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, who have been stopping at the Country Club near this post for several months, have recently moved into El Paso and are at 1512 East Boulevard for the winter. Mrs. J. M. Burroughs on Tuesday gave a bridge party complimentary to Mrs. Margaret Atkinson, of Houston, Texas, guest of Mrs. O. H. Baum, in El Paso. A delicious four-course luncheon was served. Souvenirs of the Thanksgiving season were at each cover. At bridge the first prize, a hand embroidered shirtwaist, was won by Mrs. John S. Winn. The consolation prize, cut for by all present, fell to Mrs. Charles N. Barney. A guest prize, a handsome piece of embroidery, was given to the honor guest. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames H. D. May, Burt Orndorff, E. D. Sinks and Miss Margaret Bryan. Additional guests were invited to the luncheon.

Thanksgiving Eve the 22d Infantry band furnished music for the annual charity ball given by the Woman's Charity Association of El Paso, in the Toltel Club. The affair is always the most brilliant social function of the year and attended by several hundred guests. The grand march was led by the Mayor of El Paso and the first vice-president of the Association, while directly following them came Gen. E. Z. Steever with Mrs. C. E. Kelly, the Mayor's wife, and after them was Mrs. Steever with U. S. Stewart, president of the Toltel Club. A number of the officers and ladies of the post and the district attended the ball.

Several El Paso churches, through the kindness of their women members, baked cakes for the soldiers at this post and they were sent out on Thanksgiving morning and were greatly appreciated by the men, many of whom are recruits away from home for the first time. The 22d Infantry band took part in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple and the dedication thereof of Thanksgiving Day in El Paso.

Mrs. Mary Atkinson, of Houston, Texas, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Burroughs Monday.

Thanksgiving Day the Juarez race track was opened for the winter season of 100 days. The feature of this year's opening was the presence of the commanding officers of the U.S. Army and those of the Mexican army in full dress uniform, a most unusual sight at the race track. Gen. Tracy Houston, Texas, guest of Mrs. C. E. Kelly, the Mayor's wife, and his staff and other officers of his regiment and the regimental band, arrived at the course a short time before Gen. E. Z. Steever and the officers of his command, all in full dress. A guard of honor, a special distinction, was provided by General Aubert for General Steever and the U.S. officers. The Americans included Gen. E. Z. Steever, Col. Frank West, Col. and Mrs. D. A. Fredericks, Major and Mrs. Peter Murray, Major and Mrs. E. M. C. Fisher, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Newell, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Herringshaw, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Coates, Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Hannay, Capt. and Mrs. O. E. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Gardenhire, Misses Doris Fredericks and Elizabeth Winn, Lieut. and Mrs. Max C. Garber, Lieuts. J. I. Muir, A. M. Boone, G. F. Roselle, H. B. Johnson, J. C. Prince, Grant Hunter, W. N. Haskell and R. C. Holliday.

Capt. J. A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., spent a few days' leave in

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El Paso the last of the week from his station at Findlay, Texas. The two fine horses belonging to the late Capt. E. F. Robinson, 13th Cav., were sold last week to Capt. Alexander Davidson, 13th Cav., and Capt. John Lewis, of the same regiment.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Nov. 29, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Como and Lieut. and Mrs. Olson were dinner guests of Captains Leonori and Sheldon, who also entertained Capt. and Mrs. Pyles during the week. Dr. Squires, acting dental surgeon, has arrived from Fort Meade. Capt. and Mrs. Como had dinner for Mrs. Grote, Miss Field, Lieutenant Blackford, Captains Leonori and Sheldon.

Lieutenant Pike gave a theater party Nov. 27 for Messrs. Hoffman, Alling and Langworthy, of Buffalo, Lieutenants Lonergan and Purdon, Pay Clerk Dixon, Dr. Squires, Captains Sheldon and Leonori, to see "The Boss." Mrs. Grote had dinner Nov. 27 for Archdeacon Gray, Colonel Davis, Miss Field, Lieutenant Hayes, Major and Mrs. Lacey.

It has been very cold and blowing hard. Snow fell on Nov. 25, and on Thanksgiving Day it snowed for hours. Skis are in evidence. On Thanksgiving there was much entertaining. Lieut. and Mrs. Olson were hosts at dinner for Colonel Davis, Lieutenant Blackford, Mrs. Pyles and Mrs. Cecil. Mrs. Grote had Miss Field and Lieutenant Hayes, Captain Leonori had Captain Sheldon, Lieutenants Pearce and Purdon, Capt. and Mrs. Como had Mrs. Alfante, Mr. Dixon, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold and Master Griswold. Lieutenant Pike was host for Messrs. George Hoffman (a Princetonian), R. B. Alling and Steven C. Langworthy, of Buffalo.

The annual meeting of the 18th Infantry Regimental Mess was held Nov. 27 and the following officers were elected: President, Colonel Davis; vice-president, Major Lacey; directors, Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Blackford; secretary, Lieutenant Purdon. Lieutenant Pike, retiring secretary, was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. The new hop committee, just elected, consists of Captain Sheldon, Lieutenants Magruder and Hayes. We shall have a jolly winter. Speaking of winter, the mountains are white with snow right to their bases. The sight is one not to be forgotten. The light and cloud effects are beautiful. Why not come out and visit us? We are planning unusual fun.

The 18th Infantry Branch of the Army Relief Society meets today with Mrs. Lacey (president). Everything is in a flourishing condition. To-morrow the regiment gives a farewell entertainment for the officers about to leave on detached service. No one knows what is to happen, but it will be one of the old 18th Infantry entertainments. As affairs are in the hands of Captain Leonori, Lieutenants Lonergan and Magruder success is assured. The whole cellar of the bachelor building has been cleared out—no one guesses why. During this sad parting entertainment Mrs. Olson will have at her quarters all the ladies of the post (this is also a secret).

The 18th Infantry Lodge of Moose last Sunday attended the Congregational Church. The band was present and seventy men from the lodge. Services were conducted by Chaplain Axton. Color Sergeant Mika, 1st Sergeant Smeltz and a party from Co. L have returned from two weeks in the mountains. No deer, but lots of small game. First Sergeant Bowles and some hunters from Co. M brought in several deer and had a venison feast Nov. 27. Hunting is about over, as far as big game is concerned.

The post football team met defeat Nov. 28 at the hands (and feet) of the Sheridan Independents. It was a close game, 3 to 0. In the evening the enlisted men's hop committee gave a dance in the post hall. There was a large attendance. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder had as theater guests, to see "The Boss," Lieut. and Mrs. Olson and Captain Leonori.

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Nov. 29, 1912.

In spite of heavy snow-storms there has been a great deal of entertaining during the week in honor of Major and Mrs. Cloman, who soon leave Fort Brady. On Sunday evening Mr. Moffly, of the "Soo," gave a stag dinner in honor of Major Cloman, when his guests included Messrs. Mackie, Ferguson, Chipley, Bullivant, Dann and Trimble, Captain Kilburn, of Fort Bray, and Mr. Lutz, of Nevada. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Cloman and for Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of the "Soo," and Captain Knox. Auction bridge was played until a late hour. Tuesday the "Soo" Club gave an elaborate dinner in honor of Major Cloman, when farewell speeches were made by the members, to which Major Cloman replied with a few witty and well-chosen remarks. Many letters from absent members were read at the dinner. Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of the "Soo," gave a delightful dinner for Major and Mrs. Cloman, when the guests included Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn and Captain Knox. Thanksgiving evening the officers and ladies of the post tendered a farewell reception and dance to Major and Mrs. Cloman, when the gymnasium was beautifully decorated, by Lieutenants Rose and Pace, with evergreens and flags. Connolly's orchestra from the "Soo" played delightfully for dancing until a late hour, and a delicious supper was served at midnight. In the receiving line were Major and Mrs. Cloman, Mrs. Blasland, Mrs. Kilburn and Mrs. Barlow, and there were many guests from town, in addition to those from the post. Before the dance Major and Mrs. Cloman entertained at dinner.

Captain Knox, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, left on Thursday for his new station at Philadelphia. Lieutenant

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Muncaster, 4th Inf., relieved from duty on Progressive Map, left Tuesday for Fort Crook, while Lieutenant Herron, 29th Inf., who has been on the same duty, is confined to the post hospital by a severely sprained ankle, but is ordered to rejoin his proper station as soon as he is able to leave the hospital. Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., arrived on Wednesday, relieving Capt. C. H. Connor, M.C., who left for his new post at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island. Major Fuller has moved into quarters No. 10, where he expects to be joined in a few weeks by Mrs. Fuller and the children.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 5, 1912.

On the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 4, an official reception was tendered to Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry by the officers of the division staff. It was a very brilliant and delightful affair and was attended by 250 officers and ladies of the garrison, the harbor posts and of those on duty in New York city. Special boats brought the commanding officers and their staffs and the ladies from Forts Hancock, Hamilton, Wadsworth, Totten and Slocum. A full contingent from each post, and a large number of officers from the New York Navy yard and of the Marine Corps, together with distinguished civilians, were present to pay their respects to the commanding general and Mrs. Barry.

The reception began at nine o'clock. Gen. and Mrs. Barry receiving in the ballroom of Corbin Hall. The officers of the division staff assembled, paid their respects first, followed by the officers of the various posts, who were presented by Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. The hall and rooms of the club were elaborately decorated with signal and other flags for the occasion, the verandas being enclosed and used for promenade and supper. The musical program of concert and dance music was furnished by the regimental band. An efficient carriage service was maintained between the boat landing and the club, and the weather being fine, a very large number of guests were present. The function was altogether one of the most brilliant and interesting in the history of the island, and all the arrangements were carried out with entire success by the various officers in charge. A collation was served at eleven o'clock by Maresi, and dancing was the order of the evening until after one o'clock, the last boat trip being scheduled for 2 a.m.

In addition to the official division guests there were present, among many others, Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz, Gen. and Mrs. Nelson P. Henry and Miss Sloane, Major and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, Col. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, of West Point; the Misses Gleeves, of the navy yard; Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Young, of Paris, and Miss Lorraine, Gen. and Mrs. Barry had as their dinner guests Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Dunning, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William G. Haan and Major and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman. A number of officers in the garrison gave dinners, bringing their guests to the reception. Mr. Thomas H. Barry, Jr., entertained at dinner on Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah, the Misses Phillips, Miss Mercedes Rafferty and Lieut. John R. Emory, Jr.

A large number of the officers and ladies of the garrison went to Philadelphia to see the West-Point-Annapolis football game, few being left on the post. Mrs. W. C. Rafferty took a party of young people, including Miss Caroline De Lancey Ward and Miss Mercedes Rafferty and Messrs. V. Van Beuren Mitchell, J. B. Forbes and John Glover, of New York. Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham entertained at dinner at their quarters in the New York Arsenal for Col. and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus on the 20th, their other guests being Major and Mrs. Samuel Reber, Mrs. Cummings, Major and Mrs. Albert E. Truby, Mrs. Downing and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah. Bridge was played after dinner. Mrs. Mitcham gave a bridge party on Dec. 3, at which Mrs. John B. Bellinger and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner served tea and coffee. The prizes, large silver picture frames, were won by Messdames Mann, Dunn, Hoffer and Miss Buckingham and Miss Shields. A hop was given at Corbin Hall to celebrate the Thanksgiving season on the evening of Nov. 29. Hop supper were served afterwards by Mrs. Stephen C. Mills at her quarters and by Mrs. William C. Rafferty at the club.

A number of officers' children spent part of Thanksgiving week at home, including the Misses Dorothy and Catherine Mills, Mr. Harry Mallory, of Cornell University, and Masters Jack Mallory and Percy Black. Mrs. Reber, with her daughter, is visiting her son, Major Samuel Reber.

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter. Capt. Charles H. Paine and his mother, Mrs. Susan S. Paine, also Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton are leaving this week for Fort Porter, N.Y. Capt. John F. Madden is absent on six weeks' leave, most of which will be spent in California. Capt. Paul Giddings, who relieves Captain Dalton, and Mrs. Giddings have arrived and have taken quarters in General's Row. Capt. Herman Glade is here for temporary duty and is quartered at the bachelors' mess, Fort Jay.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton gave a dinner for Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, Nov. 26. There were present Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann, Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills, Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham and Col. and Mrs. W. M. Black. Mrs. Dalton's sister, Mrs. Stevenson, has left Governors Island for New York, where she will spend the winter with her father, Mr. Gordon.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1912.

The Auction Bridge Club was entertained on Tuesday by Mrs. White, who won the prize. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell over Thanksgiving. A number of theater parties from the post attended the performance, at the Plattsburg Theater, on Wednesday night, given by Adelaide Genée and her company.

Thanksgiving Day, was thoroughly enjoyed by all. A splendid dinner was given to the men at the general mess under supervision of Lieutenant Nolan, mess officer, and many dinner parties were given by officers in the post.

A colored company of unusual merit gave an entertainment in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening, presenting old-time jubilee singing.

Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell entertained at bridge on Friday evening. Mrs. Lawrence Thompson is visiting her parents in New York city. Refreshments were served at the Officers' Club on Thanksgiving Day between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., and almost the entire personnel of the club were guests during the hours.

Lieut. Karl Truesdell, formerly of the 5th, but now of the Signal Corps, was in the post last week renewing old friendships. Lieut. and Mrs. Truesdell are guests of Mrs. Truesdell's parents in the city. A large number of officers and their wives attended the dance and card party on Friday evening, given for the benefit of the Physicians' Hospital. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Mygatt were in the receiving line. Major Lasseigne, on leave, is visiting friends and relatives in Louisiana. The Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Watts on Saturday. Miss Rutherford winning the prize.

Major and Mrs. McRae were in Washington, D.C., last week,

attending the burial of Mrs. McRae's mother. The sympathy of the garrison goes out to Mrs. McRae.

Many officers and ladies were present at the roller skating, immediately following the moving picture entertainment and band concert on Tuesday. Lieutenant Ederly, who reported from College duty, for duty with the regiment on Sunday, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. White. Captain Price is packing to leave for station in Porto Rico, as major of Porto Rico Regiment. Captain Price has been a member of this regiment for a long time, and it is with regret we see Capt. and Mrs. Price leave. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rogers, of the city, entertained for fourteen at dinner on Sunday. Among those present from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Crystal, Lieutenants Lawrence and Waite.

Carrying out the provisions of the Detached Service law Captain Williams, until recently regimental adjutant, has been assigned to a company, and Lieut. Sidney Hopson, appointed acting adjutant. Lieutenant Nolan, adjutant 1st Battalion, has been relieved as such and as mess and post exchange officer, and assigned to a company. Lieutenant Dickinson is relieved as Q.M. and C.S., 3d Battalion, and assigned to a company in the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Sarraff, of Company C, detailed in his stead. Lieutenant Frank, Q.M. and C.S., 2d Battalion, has been assigned to Company H, and Lieutenant McDowell, Company A, detailed to Lieutenant Frank's former duties. Lieutenant Wills, commanding regimental detachment, has been assigned to Company C, while Lieutenant Crystal assumes command of the detachment, and Lieutenant McDowell, of the Machine-gun Platoon. Lieutenant McDonald, of Company G, becomes adjutant of the 2d Battalion. Lieutenant Mygatt, of Company K, is appointed adjutant of the 1st Battalion and in charge of the general mess and the post exchange.

The enlisted men's hop on Saturday night was very largely attended, the music by an orchestra of seven pieces under direction of Sergeant Lord was excellent. These hops are extremely popular. The class of enlisted men studying shorthand under the Chaplain are progressing splendidly in their work. The attendance at the moving picture entertainment and band concert each Tuesday evening for the month of November averaged more than 500.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1912.

The officers and ladies had the pleasure of entertaining at a Thanksgiving party at the post exchange the evening of Nov. 29. The gymnasium was transformed into a place of beauty by decorations of flowers and banners. A monster American flag was a conspicuous decoration. The officers in full uniform and the dresses of the ladies served to form a picture of kaleidoscopic beauty that has seldom been seen in Oswego before. Schilling's orchestra from Oswego played. Delicious refreshments were served. The committee was headed by Lieut. D. B. Crafton.

Recent orders have taken from this post two of the best known and most popular officers in the battalion. Capt. R. C. Langdon and Capt. Paul Giddings. Captain Giddings has already assumed duties as Q.M. at Fort Jay, and Captain Langdon leaves this week for North Carolina as inspector-instructor of militia. Social life of the post will deeply feel the departure of Mrs. Langdon and Mrs. Giddings. Both officers have also been firm friends of the National Guard officers at Oswego and have always been eager to assist the company in every possible way. Captain Langdon had already begun a series of lectures to the officers and non-commissioned officers of Co. D, 3d N.Y., on tactics, etc.

Major Bertsch and other officers of the battalion attended a dress parade held by Co. D at its armory, Nov. 19. The Major acted as reviewing officer.

District Attorney Francis D. Culin, in a public statement issued to-day, thanks the post commandant, Major Bertsch, his predecessor, Captain Langdon, and Capt. E. W. Miller, post surgeon, for assistance given him and the other authorities of Oswego county in closing up houses of ill repute in Oswego. It was the officers at the post who first called upon the city and county officers, and as many of the enlisted men were said to be frequenting these places to the detriment of their health. The officers directed that the men testify before the Grand Jury as to conditions, and it was upon their testimony that indictments were found and many of the places closed up.

The enlisted men of the post have organized athletic teams and have been playing football and other outdoor games during the fall. They also have a basketball team and an indoor baseball team, and are playing games with the local militia company.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2, 1912.

The beautiful palm garden and Japanese room of the Monticello, decorated with many chrysanthemums, palms, ferns and Japanese lanterns on Nov. 30 was the scene of a reception in honor of the National Guard Association and their wives, and later they adjourned to Ghent Club, where the most brilliant ball given in Norfolk for years, was held. During the evening an elaborate buffet supper was served in the club's banquet hall. To-day the delegates and their wives go by special steamer to Jamestown and Old Point, where they will witness a special drill in the fort and be entertained at the club by the officers and by Col. and Mrs. Strong at their home at a reception.

Mrs. E. B. Clements, of Portsmouth, will entertain tomorrow at luncheon for Miss Rosalie Langhorne, whose engagement to Lieut. Ernest Allan Perkins, U.S.M.C., attached to the Hancock, will be formally announced. The junior officers of the Delaware entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Granberry, Misses Mildred Francis and Aline Kelly, of Norfolk. Later they attended the Chamberlin hop.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ASHBURN.—Born at Fort Meade, S.D., Nov. 26, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. J. C. Ashburn, 19th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

BRADSHAW.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 17, 1912, to Mr. George B. Bradshaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradshaw, a son, George B., Jr.

MAUBORGNE.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 23, 1912, a son to Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 3d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Mauborgne.

MUIR.—Born at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 3, 1912, Bennett Whitlock Muir, son of Major and Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Inf., U.S.A.

PLUMMER.—Born Nov. 26, 1912, at Rochester, N.Y., a daughter, Georgia Grey, to the wife of Shorington Preston Plummer, son of Col. E. H. Plummer, 28th U.S. Inf.

RICE.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 11, 1912, a daughter, Josephine Richter Rice, to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rice, U.S.N.

RYDEN.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30, 1912, a son, Roy Warren Ryden, Jr., to Asst. Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden and Mrs. Ryden.

WETHERILL.—Born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 25, 1912, to the wife of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

WOODWARD.—Born at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1912, a daughter, Nancy, to the wife of Capt. J. E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BIRDSALL.—McGUIRE.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1912, Lieut. John Holmes Birdsall, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Clara Antea McGuire.

BIRKETT.—HAAKE.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1912, Lieut. F. J. Birkett, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Lillian Louise Haake.

BROWN.—SARMIENTO.—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 26, 1912, Lieut. Walter Elliott Brown, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Bowen Sarmiento.

CLARK.—WAKEFIELD.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 20, 1912, Capt. Henry B. Clark, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lena Sefton Wakefield.

FIELD.—SIVLEY.—At Jackson, Miss., Nov. 26, 1912, Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Charlton Sivley.

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LEAVITT—PORTER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 28, 1912, Mr. F. J. Leavitt, brother of Capt. Ralph H. Leavitt, 25th U.S. Inf., to Miss Blanche Alberta Porter.

LOWELL.—HARTWELL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1912, Ensign Jabez S. Lowell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ella V. Hartwell.

McGEE—BROWN.—At Hotel Mary Antoinette, New York city, Dec. 4, 1912, Dorothy Brown, to Lieut. Hugh Henry McGee, 2d Cav., U.S. Army.

ORR—CRAMER.—At Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21, 1912, Lieut. Henry A. Orr, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel Cramer.

PATTERSON—EVANS.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 29, 1912, Lieut. Robert E. Patterson, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rebecca Evans.

REYNOLDS—BATES.—At Catonsville, Md., Dec. 5, 1912, Senior Capt. William Edward Reynolds, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Nellie Broome Bates.

SCOTT—PILLOW.—At Butler, Pa., Dec. 5, 1912, Capt. George H. Scott, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Eleanor Pillow.

STAMFORD—ORTMAN.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 16, 1912, Capt. Henry W. Stamford, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Margaret Ortmann.

STANLEY—BOYD.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 3, 1912, Asst. Surg. Arthur C. Stanley, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Boyd, daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N.

DIED.

BEERS.—Died at Venice, Cal., Dec. 1, 1912, Chief Mach. Benjamin F. Beers, U.S.N., retired.

BOUGHTON.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1912, Robert Boughton, son of Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Boughton, 27th U.S. Inf.

DARLING.—Died at New London, Conn., Dec. 4, 1912, Lieut. Col. John A. Darling, U.S.A., retired.

GILPIN.—Died at Topeka, Kas., Nov. 28, 1912, Mr. D. A. Gilpin, father of the wife of Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 25th U.S. Inf.

GREEN.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1912, Elizabeth Annis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Green, of Louisville, Ky., and cousin of Rear Admiral R. M. Berry, U.S.N., retired.

MALLERY.—Died at New York city, Dec. 6, 1912, Major John C. Mallery, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Corps of Engineers.

PHINNEY.—Died at his residence in Newport, R.I., on Nov. 29, 1912, Theodore William Phinney, father of Mrs. Wirt Robinson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, U.S.A.

STOUCH.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1912, Augusta C., widow of Lieut. Col. G. W. H. Stouch, 1st U.S.A. Mrs. Stouch leaves a son, George L., and a daughter, Mrs. McRae, wife of Major James H. McRae, 5th U.S. Inf.

TIERNON.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1912, Harriet Virginia Tiernon, widow of the late Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of John L. Tiernon, Jr., of Buffalo, N.Y. Interment at National Cemetery at Arlington.

VIELE.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 21, 1912, Nannie Minon, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Viele, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The acts of the military commission of West Virginia which tried and sentenced persons convicted of misdoings in the martial law district of the Kanawha coal fields, were questioned in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia Dec. 3, when attorneys for S. F. Nance and L. A. Mays began habeas corpus proceedings to secure their release from the Moundsville penitentiary, where they are serving sentences of five and two years, respectively. The petition declares the Governor had no right under the constitution, to declare martial law, and sentences imposed by the military commission were illegal. The arguments will be heard on Dec. 17.

Capt. John Boyle, Jr., 71st N.Y., has resigned for business reasons. Lieut. H. A. Kehlbach, of Company K, has been detailed to command Company F. Lieut. John W. Macy has passed the examining board and has been commissioned first lieutenant of Company A. The regimental games will be held on New Year's Eve.

Second Lieut. Francis D. Clark, of Company B, 7th N.Y., has been unanimously elected first lieutenant, vice Halstead, promoted. He has been a member of the regiment for some years.

Co. K, 22d N.Y., Capt. Harvey Garrison, has won the Bartlett trophy, awarded for the best map and reconnaissance work. Company M, Capt. A. F. Martin, has won the Cordage trophy for the best record in knots and lashings. It is considered likely that the regiment may be able to get into its new armory in February next.

Battery A, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., will be reviewed Saturday night, Dec. 14, by Col. G. A. Wingate in the armory, 166th street and Franklin avenue, N.Y. city. The battery on Dec. 8 will engage in field firing on the state range at Peekskill.

Corpl. Harry J. Hasselbauer, of the 22d Engineers, had a very narrow escape from death last Sunday afternoon, on Fort Washington avenue, near 165th street, by falling from his horse. That he escaped serious injury was due to the training of his mount "Camden," formerly ridden by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, when the latter was in command of the Field Artillery. Corporal Hasselbauer was riding down the hill with Monroe Dessauer, and David Whelpley, when his horse shied and plunged into a dangerous gallop, and slipped on the smooth asphalt. The saddle girth loosened and Corporal Hasselbauer fell on his head in the road, with his foot caught in the stirrup. The horse at once stopping, however, saved the Corporal from being dragged along, and further injured. He was unconscious when picked up, and when the ambulance arrived, he was in a semi-dazed condition and refused to go to the Washington Heights Hospital. He later attempted to ride his horse, but lapsing unconscious again, was taken in an auto to the home of Mr. Dessauer on Riverside Drive near 168th street, where he received medical attention. He was badly bruised, but otherwise received no injury.

The 1st Regiment of Minnesota, Col. E. D. Luce, will attend the inauguration at Washington, D.C., on March 4, and will make quite a trip. It will leave Friday night, Feb. 26, by three special trains. One from St. Paul and two from Minneapolis, arriving in Chicago the following morning. While in Chicago the men will be at liberty to visit the city. In the evening the regiment will be assembled, and with the band will give a review to the 1st Illinois Cavalry. Following the review, the Illinois regiment will reciprocate. After these ceremonies there will be a baseball and basketball game between the two organizations. The evening will be closed with a large military hop. The regiment will leave Chicago for Washington Sunday morning, March 2, arriving March 3, the

trains being laid out within two blocks of Washington Monument. The members of the regiment will be at liberty to go and return at their pleasure. On March 4 the regiment will leave the trains at 11 a.m. The 1st regiment will be in a division with the troops from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. When the parade is over which will be about two or three o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the regiment will be dismissed, and no more military duty will be required for the members until it leaves for home, which will be about seven o'clock Saturday evening, March 8. While in Washington there will be a picked team of baseball and basketball men selected to play games in such cities as Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. The members of these teams will be selected on their merits.

Some 200 officers of the Army and National Guard were the guests of the 4th Regiment of Maryland on the night of Nov. 27 at the armory in Baltimore, to attend the annual Thanksgiving week ball. A regimental parade was followed by a review in honor of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither. Then came a drill by a provisional battalion under the command of Major A. S. Gill and made up of Companies B, K and C. Wearing the social full dress uniform in which he accompanied the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston on its late trip to Europe, Col. J. Frank Supplee, former commander of the regiment, was among the guests of the evening. Other guests included Major Paul Loeser, 8th N.Y., and Capt. L. Roberts Walton, of the 9th N.Y. Captain Walton, who is an old friend of the 4th Regiment, proposed a toast to it which was heartily drunk.

The 5th N.Y., Colonel Van Walraven, of Paterson, will assemble for review by Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, commander 1st Brigade, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, in its armory.

Colonel Brinkerhoff, 4th New Jersey, announces the establishment of officers' schools, to be held twice each month. The subjects will be from the I.D.R. and Guard Manual. Battalion drills will be held on Dec. 9, 11 and 13.

Judge Parkison in the Circuit Court of Jackson, Mich., on Nov. 23, upheld Capt. Frank L. Blackman and Pvt. Howard Jackson, Mich. N.G., in the killing of John Eisy last September during a riot. Judge Parkison granted a motion to nolle prosequi the charges against the Guardsmen, thus ending the case. The action will be read with great satisfaction by National Guardsmen. Captain Blackman and his company were on duty at Jackson by reason of a riot that had broken out in the state prison. This riot had been aided by individual citizens of the town, though carried on within the prison walls. Some of the civil officers were reputed to be in sympathy with the disorder; others were passive. Eisy, a Syrian, approached some of Captain Blackman's men with an offer to purchase military rifles. They reported to their captain. Under his instructions, the men started to go through with the negotiations in order to get evidence against Eisy. At the moment the deal was completed Eisy was placed under arrest. He resisted. The shooting resulted, Captain Blackman himself participating. Local authorities brought about the arrest of the two Guardsmen on a murder charge.

Governor Kitchin, of North Carolina, on Nov. 30, commissioned Major Gordon Smith adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general, to succeed the late Adjutant Gen. R. L. Leinster, who died in August, the new appointee having served as acting adjutant general since the death of General Leinster. General Smith is the youngest officer who has filled the office of adjutant general in North Carolina. He was born in 1888 in Raleigh, was made corporal of a local military company in 1905, sergeant in 1906, sergeant major in 1907, first lieutenant and battalion adjutant in 1908, major and assistant adjutant general in November, 1910. He will serve until Hon. Locke Craig, the incoming Governor, announces his appointments in January.

Major T. M. Wortham, 1st Battalion, Field Art., of Richmond, Va., has received the following letter from Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, complimenting this battalion upon the report made by Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., inspector-instructor of Virginia: "Army War College, Washington, Nov. 25, 1912. Dear Major Wortham: I congratulate you on the good report which your battalion obtained from Captain Spaulding. Sincerely yours, (Signed) William Crozier." Major Wortham in referring to the above letter says: "It is particularly gratifying that an officer of General Crozier's long standing should take occasion to show his appreciation of the work accomplished by a Field Artillery organization, and the writer is sure that the personnel of this battalion will appreciate this compliment in the manner in which it is deserved."

A fine program of sport is assured at the games of the 7th N.Y., in the army, Sixty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, Dec. 7. The program is a varied one and embraces a long list of field, track and military events. The games will start promptly at eight o'clock, the regimental band will furnish the music and there will be a concert and dancing after the games.

Through the efforts of Lieut. Edward M. Kirkpatrick, 69th N.Y., who is connected with the Century Theater, New York city, members of the National Guard will be given an opportunity to witness the production of the fine play, "A Daughter of Heaven," at greatly reduced rates on Dec. 26 and 27, which will be known as National Guard nights. Cards are to be left at the different armories, which, on presentation at the box office, will entitle the holder to the reduced rate, which will be about half of the regular rate.

14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

The great improvement the 14th N.Y. has been making during the past two years was amply shown at the review, drill and parade held by the regiment in its armory on the night of Nov. 30, before Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, acting division commander, who was the reviewing officer. Taking all three events, from start to finish, it was the best exhibition we have seen this season, and Colonel Foote and his officers and men are to be congratulated upon their very handsome showing.

The regiment was formed for review in line of masses, under the direction of Adjutant W. R. Jackson, there being eleven companies of sixteen files and one of twenty, divided among three battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors F. W. Baldwin, F. H. Stevenson and T. F. Donovan. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, and the men were steady in the standing review, during which General Eddy and his staff of seven, passed down the fronts of all the companies. In the passage the companies preserved excellent alignments and distances, and the salutes of officers were exceptionally well rendered.

After the review Colonel Foote put his command through a snappy regimental drill for some thirty minutes, executing one movement after another in rapid succession, and without the slightest confusion, or hesitation. It was an excellent drill all the way through, and no time was wasted in rests. At the end of the drill Colonel Foote exercised the regiment in the Manual of Arms, which was executed with splendid unison.

Following the drill there was a regimental parade in line of masses, under command of Lieut. Col. W. L. Garcia, which was followed by the dismissal of the colors with ceremony. This ended the military exercises of the evening, and dancing followed. The special guests were entertained at a collation by the officers of the regiment. General Eddy expressed great satisfaction at the exhibition of the regiment.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

An event of unusual interest will be the two nights' celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Fredericksburg, tendered by the 69th N.Y. to the surviving veterans of Meagher's Irish Brigade (2d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac), at the armory. The review will be held on Friday night, Dec. 13, and the dinner on Saturday night, Dec. 14. The 69th participated as one of the units of the Irish Brigade in the Battle of Fredericksburg, and other battles.

The Irish Brigade consisted of the 63d, 69th and 88th N.Y. Vols., 28th Mass., 116th Pa. Vols. and Fagan's Battery, and charged five times against the impregnable breastworks during the Battle of Fredericksburg on Mary's Heights, with terrible loss, getting within about forty-six yards of the breastworks.

Of the officers and men who composed the famous brigade there are but thirty-three known survivors living, and these men are to be the guests of honor of the regiment on the night of Dec. 13 and 14, to commemorate their heroic conduct



Beer Exposed to Light for 5 Minutes Becomes Undrinkable

This is not our statement, but the deliberate opinion of one of the most renowned scientists in the world. Read the entire statement:

"We have tested beers repeatedly, placing the bottles in the direct sunlight, and testing the same after one, two, three and five minutes exposure, found that the beer with three and five minutes exposure became undrinkable on account of the peculiar odor developed. The detrimental effect of light upon beer can be successfully counteracted by the employment of brown or dark colored glass bottles, and such bottles, are therefore, recommendable."—Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentation.

It is not enough that beer be brewed pure, it must be kept pure.

Many Americans prefer beer in a light bottle. Most brewers follow the course of least resistance.

Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives the best protection against light. Schlitz is sold in Brown Bottles to protect its purity from the brewery to your glass.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

Schlitz
The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

27-M

of fifty years ago. Many prominent persons will attend the celebration, in honor of the gallant old veterans, and at the dinner all the officers and men of the active regiment will be present, in addition to well known friends of the regiment. Some 2,000 diners, it is expected, will be in the armory.

After the review on Dec. 13 there will be a presentation of state decorations for long and faithful service to nineteen officers and men of the regiment, and also a presentation of trophies for small-arms practice. The committee in charge are Major John E. Duffy and Capt. Felix J. McSherry and Patrick J. Maguire.

FLORIDA.

We have received a copy of the report of Adjutant Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, for the year 1911. The report has 436 pages, and includes a number of appendices embodying reports of Army officers and others on the state troops. On Dec. 31, 1911, the state force aggregated 1,326 officers and were organized in one brigade of two regiments of Infantry and one company of Coast Artillery. The headquarters of the brigade is at Jacksonville. The headquarters of the 1st Regiment Infantry, composed, at present, of a band and ten companies, is also at Jacksonville. The 2d Regiment Infantry, composed of a band and eleven companies, has its headquarters at Orlando, while the 1st Company, Coast Art. Corps, is located at Plant City.

"The cost of equipping and maintaining either Field Artillery or Cavalry organizations is practically prohibitive for this state," says General Foster. "For the organization, armament and equipment must conform to that prescribed for the Regular Army, and it would be impossible to supply horses or to provide for their upkeep." General Foster says that the Guard of the state is better fitted for military service than at any time in its history.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. W.—In Cir. 92, 1909, it was declared that enlisted men appointed to the post non-commissioned staff are considered as not having been transferred for the convenience of the Government within the meaning of Army Regulations 1368. Therefore, as you do not continue to be a member of an organization armed with the rifle, or are not transferred for convenience of Government, you do not continue to receive sharpshooter's pay to end of enlistment.

ED.—As your service ashore in Cuba was in 1899, and not in the period May 11-July 17, 1898, for which the Spanish War badge account of Cuban service is awarded, you are not entitled.

R. W. H.—Regarding your qualifications for transfer or re-enlistment for the Q.M. Corps address through the channel or read G.O. 40, appearing on page 370, our issue of Nov. 23.

JOHN J.—Apply to Navy recruiting office in New York, 153 West Twenty-third street, for full information as to enlistments.

D. C.—F. G. Bonfils was appointed to the Military Academy in 1878 from Missouri. He was discharged Aug. 18, 1881; the Military Academy register of 1882 does not state the

reason for the discharge, but lists him as standing No. 58 in a class of sixty-two in the third class at his last examination.

JEFF. BARRACKS.—To purchase signal flags address Francis Bannerman, whose ad appears on another page.

E. B. G.—In the monthly list of Nov. 20 you will find 210 second lieutenants authorized for Coast Artillery and only 189 on the list; difference, twenty-one. So there will still be a shortage after the twelve successful candidates are appointed, whose names appeared on page 380, our issue of Nov. 30.

L. B. W.—As to future movements of 10th and 13th Cavalry there is no later information available than that published in our table of Army Stations in which advance information is duly noted as soon as officially promulgated.

C. A. asks: I see in your paper of Nov. 16 that the regulation is changed so that a man gets a good conduct medal on his first enlistment. Now I am on my fourth enlistment; am I also entitled to a good conduct medal for my first enlistment, providing my marks for that enlistment were right? Answer: The regulations are not retroactive. "Good conduct medals may 'hereafter' be awarded to men serving a first enlistment or a re-enlistment not under continuous service, as well as to men serving under continuous service."

B. E.—Throughout the military and naval services of the United States, whenever on occasions of ceremony officers of both services are required to appear together in uniform, officers of the Army will be governed by the following schedule: Uniform A—Army, full dress; Navy, special full dress; Marine Corps, special full dress. Uniform B—Army, dress; Navy, service dress; Marine Corps, dress. Uniform C—Army, special evening dress; Navy, evening dress A; Marine Corps, special full dress. For further details as to Army dress, see "Tables of Occasions," in the Uniform Regulations, 1912.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 25, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel Cornman entertained with a delightful dinner Saturday in compliment to their house guest, Miss Knight, of Buffalo, N.Y., and for Misses Eleanor Lenihan, Mary Fuller, Gertrude Fuller, Lucille Matthews, Lieuts. G. F. Waugh, W. A. Capron, J. C. H. Lee, Oscar N. Sohlberg, Dr. Carnard and Mr. Cornman.

The U.S. Army aeroplane No. 10, said to be the largest in the United States, reached here Tuesday, via freight, from Fort Riley, and is the first to occupy the new building put up for that purpose. Lieut. B. D. Foulis, 7th Inf., will be in charge of the aeroplane, which is a Wright model having two planes and two propellers.

Among those from the garrison who attended the bridge tea given in the city Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Harvey W. Ide were Mesdames Henry J. Keller, William Wallace and Orin Meyer. Lieut. and Mrs. John Taussig, jr., have returned from their wedding tour and are guests of Mrs. Taussig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Thomas, on North Broadway. Mrs. Charles E. Stodter was hostess Friday at a bridge luncheon for Mesdames W. N. Bispham, William P. Burnham, Farrand Savre, A. S. Cowan, Ezra B. Fuller, W. H. McCormack, John E. Stephens, Harry A. Smith and Robt.

Major R. Holman, Australian military service, will come here shortly to observe the methods of instruction at the Army Service Schools. Mrs. Kuykendall, of Denver, is visit-

It's always fair weather!

for the man who knows the joys of Prince Albert jammed to the brim of a jimmy pipe or rolled into a cigarette—tobacco that *tastes as good as it smells*, ashore or afloat!

PRINCE ALBERT

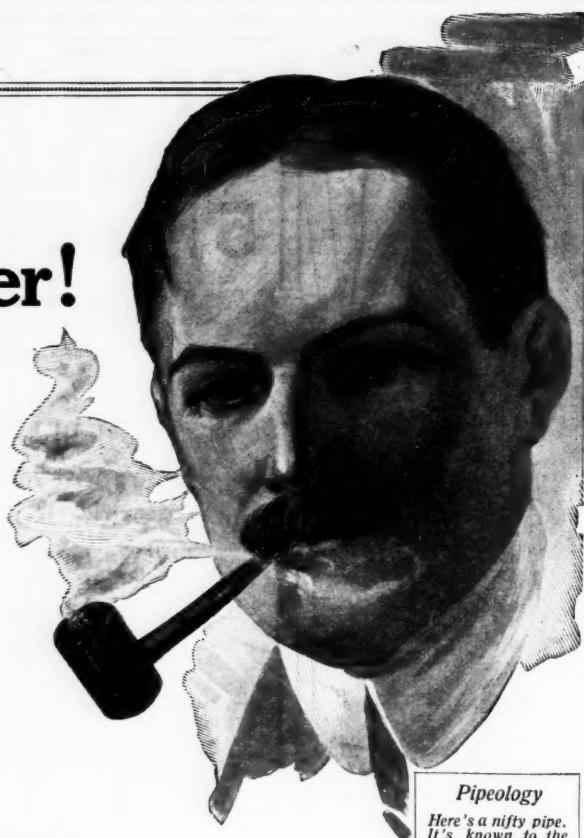
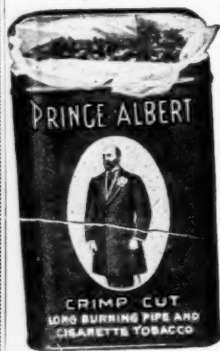
the national joy smoke

Get a whiff or a taste of P. A. and you're won, because here's tobacco that won't bite your tongue—CAN'T—sting's cut out by a patented process!

If you never smoked a pipe, we tell you to buy one and make smoke with P. A. and a match. Get some real jimmy joy. If you do smoke a pipe, sooner or later you'll smoke Prince Albert. Can't help it!

Buy P. A. everywhere in 5c topay red bags (handy for cigarette smokers); 10c tidy red tins and pound and half-pound humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



Pipeology

Here's a nifty pipe. It's known to the wise men of the services as the "mess" pipe; to shore folks of sporty tendencies as a "poker" pipe. Its bowl is round, with a flat bottom and "stays put," no matter how high seas are running. Made of all grades briar with hard rubber, bone and amber bits.

ing her cousin, Mrs. William Wallace, and Captain Wallace, and is the week-end guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allaire.

Miss Krauthoff, sister of Colonel Krauthoff, U.S.A., is the guest of Mrs. Willis Uline, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr. Mrs. S. V. Ham and children leave Thursday evening for Indianapolis to spend the winter with Mrs. Ham's mother, Mrs. Hinchman. Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham gave a dinner Friday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Ham.

Major and Mrs. John Murtough on Friday gave a dinner for Dr. and Mrs. George B. Foster, Miss Beryl Curtis, of New York city, Miss Maude Gates and Miss Mary Duke, of Independence, Mo., Lieut. Stanley Wood, Lieutenant Catron and Lieut. D. B. Sanger. Major A. W. Brewster, Lt. G., arrived today to make the annual inspection. Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham entertained twenty-four guests at dinner Friday previous to the hop at Pope Hall in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. James E. Fehé, who left Sunday for Honolulu, H.I. Capt. C. E. Babcock, 28th Inf., returned Friday from leave.

Lieut. D. B. Sanger, 19th Inf., has arranged a schedule for games to be played in basketball league at the Army Y.M.C.A. commencing Dec. 3.

Miss Lydia Fuller was among the guests at the tea given Friday by Miss Dorothy Hook in honor of Miss Eleanor Noyes, of Boston. Mrs. William Wallace entertained about forty guests Thursday at tea to meet her cousin, Mrs. J. M. Kuykendall. The guests were welcomed by Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Kuykendall, Mrs. Henry Keller and Mrs. Hodges, of Denver, house guest of Mrs. William Allaire. In the center of the table was a birthday cake, it being the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Wallace, who was assisted in entertaining by Mesdames W. G. Bailey, A. T. Owenshine, D. W. Strong, William Allaire, J. J. Fulner, D. R. Anthony, jr., O. B. Taylor, jr., E. D. Lysle and Miss Sybil Harvey.

Lieut. Thom Catron gave a theater party at the Soldiers' Home Opera House Thursday evening for Miss Knight, of Buffalo, Misses Davidson, Hughes, Griffin, Lieuts. Eben Swift, jr., C. C. Drake and G. F. Waugh. After the performance Miss Davidson entertained the party with a supper at the quarters of her parents, Mr. Robert McClaughry, of the University of Missouri, is the week-end guest of his grandparents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr chaperoned a motor party to Lawrence, Kas., Saturday to witness the Kansas-Missouri football game when their guests included Misses Knight, Phelps, Griffin, Davidson, Lieuts. C. C. Drake, Thom Catron, M. F. Scanlon and G. F. Waugh.

Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, of the Military Prison, made Mrs. James Edmond Fehé the honored guest at an informal tea Saturday. Mrs. Bailey poured tea; Mrs. H. O. Perley served frappé; others assisting were Mesdames P. A. Wolf, S. C. Leasure, Ernest D. Peck, J. F. Clapham and Goodrich, of Cincinnati. Col. and Mrs. William Allaire gave a beautiful dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. John J. Toffey, jr., Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Kuykendall, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, jr., Captains Cordier and Romeyn.

Capt. G. S. Turner, 7th Inf., is visiting relatives in Arcadia, Mo. Lieut. H. A. Kroner, 6th Inf., left Thursday for Hot Springs, Ark. Lieut. J. S. Coulter, Med. Corps, will sail on the March transport for the Philippines. A tea was given Friday by Mrs. Traber Norman and the Misses Norman in compliment to their house guest, Mrs. Edward D. Cottingham, of Kansas City, Mo. Over fifty guests were welcomed by the hostesses assisted by Mrs. A. J. Peters and Mrs. Edward Davenport, of Kansas City. Mrs. James H. Van Horn served punch. Coffee was poured by Mrs. S. V. Ham and salads were served by Mrs. E. H. Van Tuyl. Others assisting were Mesdames W. C. Babcock, C. D. Lloyd, Alexander S. Williams,

Misses Florence Catlin, Miss Eloise Catlin and Miss Olive Mallo.

The Company M, Engineers, football team defeated the 15th Cavalry eleven Sunday, 34 to 0. The Fort Leavenworth soccer eleven defeated the Kansas City, Mo., eleven at the garrison Sunday, 1 to 0. The 7th Infantry bowling team were defeated Monday night by the 19th Infantry team, 2,423 to 2,212.

The Company M, Engineers, football team defeated the 1st Battalion, 7th Inf., Wednesday, 65 to 0, the largest score made by the elevens in the league. Company M, having won the championship of the garrison, will play Battery A, 6th Field Art., at Soldiers' Home, Thanksgiving afternoon, for the championship of the Central Division of the U. S. Army.

The 3d Battalion, 7th Inf., defeated Company H, Engineers, in the post football league Saturday afternoon by 35 to 0.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 24, 1912.

Capt. E. D. Scott has returned from Fort Sill, where he was on temporary duty. Colonel Millar gave a chafing-dish supper for Lieuts. Francis Riggs, Beard and Rumbough. Capt. and Mrs. Cassels entertained Colonel Kenley at dinner on Sunday. Major Guignard has been indisposed for several days. On Monday Lieutenant Beard gave a dinner, announcing his engagement to Miss Harriet Clarkson, of New York. His guests were Lieutenants Chaffee, Finch, Sands and Rumbough.

The polo players at a meeting Monday organized three teams. Practice is held on the lower parade ground and games have been planned for Sundays.

Owing to the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. George Lee left Monday for California. Mrs. Scott entertained Tuesday afternoon with a large bridge party. On Wednesday Mrs. O. E. Wood and Captain Wood had Colonel Millar to dinner. Mrs. Millar and Miss Margaret have left Washington and are now visiting in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cassels and Captain Boisseau at dinner. The Wednesday Evening Auction Bridge Club met this week with Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle. Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Taylor won the prizes. Others present: Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Foster, Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Henry McKenney, Lieuts. Follette Bradley and William Garrison. Lieut. Marion W. Howze having completed his examination for promotion has left the post for his proper station. Miss Harriet Clarkson, of New York, arrived Friday to be the guest of Mrs. Dudley. Mrs. Scherer has been ill for several days with the gripe. Saturday morning Lieutenant Rumbough left for Washington to be the guest of his brother, Lieut. Stanley Rumbough, of Fort Myer. Lieutenant Rumbough will also visit in New York.

This week one of the men employed by the Quartermaster Corps, while trying to open an unexploded shrapnel which he had found on the reservation, was quite seriously injured by its explosion. The horse attached to the market wagon from town ran away on Friday, throwing the driver and crushing his foot and scattering its load of supplies all along the road.

Saturday evening the first and second polo teams of the 6th Field Artillery gave a large dance in Artillery Hall to present the Army Championship Cup, which they had won this summer in the East. Champagne, turkey, ham, sandwiches, salad and punch were served. Present: Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Kefauver, Dr. F. C. Cady,

Col. E. A. Millar, Major and Mrs. W. S. McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Hill, Capt. Norton E. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert H. Lewis, Mrs. Adna Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Ben Lear, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. M. L. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Stokes, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Misses Winans, Bewick, Lockett, Dickson, Clarkson, Mrs. Dudley, and Lieuts. Cortlandt, Parker, Albert Bishop, A. L. P. Sands, A. K. C. Palmer, Louie Beard, E. Francis Riggs, Curtis Nance, Neil G. Finch, Carl Deakin, Follette Bradley, Jonathan Anderson, William W. West, R. C. P. Goetz, and Captains Cassels, E. D. Scott and Wood. Before the dance Mrs. Dudley gave a dinner for her guest, Miss Clarkson, and for Misses Fanny Lockett, Leona Dickson, Bewick, and Lieutenants Beard, Finch, Sands, Deakin and Goetz.

Mrs. Henry Bull left Saturday for Washington, D.C., to visit her mother during Lieutenant Bull's absence on the border. The evening of Nov. 24 Capt. Norton Wood and Mrs. Wood entertained the Glee Club. Mrs. Chaffee and Mr. Gruber took turn about at the piano, while Captain Wood and Lieutenants Gruber and Bradley played string instruments and everybody sang. It was a real old-time Riley singfest. Beer and Welsh rabbit were served. The guests included Miss Harriet Clarkson, Miss Bewick, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Dudley, Lieut. and Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Adna Chaffee, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Lewis, Miss Fanny Lockett and Col. William Kenly. Col. Edward Millar, Lieutenants Sands, Beard, Riggs, Finch, Bradley, E. L. Gruber, Mr. William Gruber and Lieut. W. W. West.

Lieutenants Chaffee, Martin, Hill, Mr. Walter Rockwell and others of Junction City took the M.S.S. hounds for a coon hunt. After spending the greater part of the night out they succeeded in catching two possums. There have been several turkey shoots on the neighboring farms, to which the officers and some of the ladies have gone. Mr. Bradley had better luck than most, bringing home a turkey and three ducks one afternoon.

Owing to the extra amount of ammunition sent here for the Artillery board experiments, firing still continues. The grass is very dry and there are usually two or three fires for each morning's work. Several haystacks have been destroyed. Ladies of the garrison and members of the Mounted Service School often go out with the observing party. Misses Clarkson, Bewick and Lockett were out Monday morning.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 26, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Strong spent the week-end in Washington with Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Strong. Col. Ira Haynes went to Washington on Friday and returned with Mrs. Haynes, who has been away for several months. The members of the house party, who were invited to attend the festivities preceding the Brabson-Kimberly wedding, and who consisted of Col. and Miss Garrard, Lieutenants Moose, Overton, Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd, all of Fort Myer, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kimberly, Mrs. Draper, Miss Stewart, of Washington, Miss Ruth Brabson, of Tennessee, Mrs. and Miss Oler, of Larchmont, N.Y., Miss Fulton, Mrs. Agnus, Mrs. Leser, all left for their homes on Friday. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Andrew Hero gave a bridge party for Mesdames Perry, Totten, Furnival, Whitham, Wahl, Horowitz, Williams, Gallup, McNeil, Wildrick, Mix, Corbin, Brown, Ryan, Smith, Barnes, Hotz, Hanna, Kimberly and Miss Hamilton. On Monday Mrs. Harry Webber gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Weaver, of Honolulu. Other guests were Mesdames Hero, Coleman, Knox, DeMott, Scoville. On the same day Mrs. Sunderland gave a luncheon for Mesdames McBride, Wildrick, Coward, Hanna, Masteller, Gearhart. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick.

On Tuesday Mrs. L. Wahl had luncheon for Mesdames Whaley, Frederick Reynolds, Allen Kimberly, Hotz, Mix, Hoag and Mrs. T. H. Reynolds, of New York. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Holcombe entertained at bridge for Mesdames Page, Perry, Coleman, Morse, Groome, Horowitz, Ryan, Furnival, Buck. Embroidered pillow cases were won by Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Furnival. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Thomas Knox gave an attractive bridge party for Mesdames Mallory, Marshall, Hero, Wildrick, Hope, Darling, Groome, Mason, Dillard, Lusk, Bradley, Baker, Wilbur, Wildfield, Hotz and Miss Stewart. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hero, Darling, Hope and Baker.

Friday Capt. and Mrs. Behr had a dinner for Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Ethel Pullman, Lieutenants Barklay, Donovan and Riefkohl. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Coleman, Captains Abbott and Seaman. Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup gave a dinner at the Chamberlain Sunday evening for Miss Florence Stewart and Lieutenant Rogers. Mrs. Murphy, of St. Louis, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, left for her home yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker gave a bridge dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Eldredge. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell. Mrs. Hanna gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames McBride, Coleman, Davis, Monroe, Coward, Carter, Jewell. On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a beautiful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Coleman, Miss Adams, Dr. Hawley, Captain Seaman, Mr. Charles Mallory, of Syracuse, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall. Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, is the guest of the Misses Kimberly. Lieutenant Lyon gave a club supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup and Miss Stewart. Mrs. Hanna, her mother and father, leave tomorrow for Louisville. Mrs. James Lyon is visiting in New York, and from there will go to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to visit Col. and Mrs. Ridgway. Mr. Jack Kimberly has returned to the Virginia Military Institute after a week's furlough.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 30, 1912.

Mrs. M. J. Porter, of Mankato, guest of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, left Monday for Kansas City, Kas., and will spend the winter in California. Mrs. Harry A. Cooper entertained Tuesday at luncheon in compliment to Mrs. John S. Loud, who leaves shortly for Detroit, Mich. The guests were Mesdames M. N. Borden, Francis F. Longley, James A. Lynch, Allen M. Smith and W. A. Hughes. Capt. James M. Loud, his mother, Mrs. John S. Loud, and his sister, Mrs. Francis F. Longley, leave Wednesday for Detroit, Mich. Later Captain Loud will go to the Philippines for a tour of duty.

The first meeting of the Afternoon Sewing Club will be held Monday at the home of Mrs. James A. Lynch, and the Club will meet each week at the homes of the different members. Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., leaves the latter part of December for San Francisco, to sail Jan. 5 for Manila to assume his duties as major in the Philippine Scouts.

Lieut. Carlin C. Stokley will leave Saturday for Duluth, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Thursday at dinner for eight. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett and daughter, Beall, leave Thursday for Washington, D.C., to spend Christmas with Mrs. Everett's parents, Col. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, U.S.A., retired. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Everett will go to San Antonio, Texas, for a visit of a few weeks before leaving for their future station, Tientsin, China. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls entertained Thursday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Mrs. W. A. Hughes and Lieutenant Jacobs. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Thursday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, Lieutenants Strollinger and Clapham. Major and Mrs. Edward F. Geddings entertained Thursday at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker are entertaining today (Sunday) at dinner in compliment to Mrs. John S. Loud, who leave Tuesday for Detroit, Mich. Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly entertained Friday evening at cards. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker were honor guests Friday of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Card, Humboldt avenue, Minneapolis, at a bridge party. Capt. and Mrs. Charles V. Weeks entertained on Thursday at dinner for Mr. and Mrs.

You can Save \$20 to \$25 by Buying Your SOCIAL FULL DRESS at B'way and 9th St., N. Y.

During the past year we have made several hundred suits for Army and Navy officers. These suits have cost from \$43 to \$55, according to rank.

The suit costs the same in every instance, \$38. The cost of gold braid varies according to rank.

Suits are made only to measure and of finest quality drapes. They are silk lined and fitted, tailored and finished in our own establishment, the largest in the world, and guaranteed satisfactory in every particular.

You are invited to send for samples and particulars. Please state rank when writing.

Arnheim

Broadway and 9th Street

J. P. Sedgwick, Minneapolis, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicklin leave Dec. 9 for Columbus Barracks, Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little on Wednesday had dinner for Miss Jewell, Mr. Jewell, and Mr. Nichols, of Wabasha, Minn., Mrs. Aristides Moreno and Miss Polly Field of this garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer spent Thursday in Minneapolis as guests of Mrs. Wainer's mother, Mrs. Ames Shephard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter on Thursday gave a dinner. The officers of the garrison entertained Saturday at luncheon at the Officers' Club, where they had a private wire and received the score of the Army-Navy football game. Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose entertained informally Saturday at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Meador on Thursday had dinner for Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Capt. and Mrs. George R. Greene, Mrs. Wallace and Lieut. William Hobson. Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones are spending the month of December in St. Paul as guests of Mrs. Jones's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nye. Lieut. and Mrs. Jones sail Jan. 5 for Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn return Saturday from Atlanta, where they for several months visited relatives.

Among those taking part in the performance of "On the Roof Garden" for the benefit of the Sibley House, Mendota, at the St. Paul Auditorium, Monday, Dec. 9, are Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf., Lieuts. William Hobson, L. B. Clapham, Millard F. Harmon, Jr., and G. P. Strelinger. The following from the garrison will act as patronesses: Mesdames Allen M. Smith, George B. Duncan, Willis T. May, James R. Lindsay, James A. Lynch, George H. Penrose, James J. Regan, Jere Baxter, Jr., Lorenzo D. Gasser and Ivens Jones. The benefit is under the auspices of the St. Paul Chapter of the D.A.R.

Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, of this garrison, has an excellent article in The National Guard Magazine, of Columbus, October issue on "The Model Regiment's Results." It is a complete story of the Provisional Infantry at Sparta, Wis., which worked out a number of problems in organization, equipment and fire discipline. Captain Gasser has been the recipient of many letters and telegrams of congratulations from National Guard commanders and many Regular Army officers throughout the country.

The Hamilton Fish Camp No. 7, U.S.W.V., entertained Wednesday in the post gymnasium at a dance, followed by supper. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, silver tinsel, Japanese fire screens, palms and huge baskets of pink bride roses. About 240 guests from the Worth Bagley Camp No. 2, St. Paul, and the Charles E. Bond Camp No. 9, Minneapolis, and Hamilton Fish Camp No. 7 attended. The 28th Infantry orchestra played martial and dance music during the evening.

An attempt to thaw out the pipes in the E and F Company barracks Thursday morning at seven o'clock resulted in a fire which threatened for a time to destroy the entire building. The alarm brought 1,200 men to the blaze and their prompt action and efficient work extinguished the flames before serious damage was done.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 30, 1912.

On Friday evening of last week Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was guest of honor at a smoker given by the Cheyenne Industrial Club, whose rooms were crowded. Brief speeches and refreshments were enjoyed and the large attendance of officers from the post and the presence of the 11th Infantry orchestra were features of the evening. Judge C. N. Potter, president of the club, introduced the guest of honor. Judge Potter referred to the pleasant relations existing between the members of the post and the people of Cheyenne, besides saying some very nice things about the General himself. General Edwards said that he was satisfied there was not in the country a better located or equipped post in many lines and that he believed that it should be made a unit post; that in its present form it is perhaps six-sevenths complete, and it should be maintained in the most perfect form from an efficiency standpoint. His investigations show that the cost of forage and grain for horses for the Cavalry compares favorably with any place in the country and as the delightful summers here are the best possible for work, it is a big feature in favor of the post. The cost to the Government of keeping men at Fort Russell is a little more than twenty-three cents a day per man. General Edwards urged better protection of Cheyenne's beautiful water supply and installation of a filter plant. Governor Carey gave a splendid remembrance of a filter plant. "The people of the West," said the Governor, "appreciate the Army because they could not have accomplished their work without them. They have known the brave men who have led in the fight against the Indians and who have often died in these engagements." Major Baker humorously referred to the lawyers as the cause of all our shortcomings, while the Army, he said, always takes a sane view. When other people talk about war it is the soldier who says, "Count the cost; keep peace if possible." He then intimated that it would not be a bad idea for the state of Wyoming to enfranchise the members of the Army stationed within her boundaries. Other speeches followed and a vocal quartette and the music of the 11th Infantry orchestra

were appreciated features preceding an attractive buffet supper.

Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering gave a delightful dinner on last Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Rufus B. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Reardon, Miss Pickering and Captain Pickering. On Saturday afternoon Miss Mason, guest of her sister, Mrs. Kemper, gave a jolly box party at the Atlas Theater, followed by a tea at the Robinson, for Misses Pickering, Rosalie Williams, Read, Lieutenants Poole, Anderson, Wedgwood, Read, Mahin and Capt. and Mrs. Kemper. Major Amos W. Kimball, with his family, left on Saturday for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for station. Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins returned from Arizona, where he has been with the 9th Cavalry, on Sunday and is busy packing preparatory to sailing with his family for the Philippines on the January transport.

Lieut. Emil V. Cutrer, 11th Inf., who has been detailed as instructor at West Point, left with his family on Tuesday. Lieutenant Cutrer will go directly to West Point. Mrs. Cutrer and little Eleanor will visit in the South for a while. Mrs. Pithian, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cutrer, has returned to her home in Moorestown, Pa. Mr. Crowley, postmaster at the post, has resigned and Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer has been appointed.

Miss Pickering gave a bowling party on Tuesday evening at the 11th Infantry exchange. Miss Mason and Captain Kemper won handsome prizes. Miss Read received the consolation. A delicious supper followed at Colonel Pickering's quarters, the guests including Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Kieffer, Misses Williams, Rosalie Williams, Mason, Read, Captain Pickering, Captain Bailey, Lieutenants Baylis, Wadsworth, Mahin and Read.

On Sunday afternoon a team from Battery B, 4th Field Art., and one from Battery A, played an exciting game of football, result 21 to 0, in favor of B. The first two periods resulted in a tie, but a fumble early in the third period seemed to excite the Battery A team and the touchdown which resulted from the fumble was shortly followed by others until three had been scored. The game was spectacular, however, and the losers showed surprising strength in many periods of the game.

On Wednesday, Miss Mason gave a dancing party and supper for Misses Williams, Pickering, Rosalie Williams, Berry, Olive Berry, Lucie Berry, Read, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Lieut. and Mrs. Brockman, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon, Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenants Delaplane, Baylis, Wadsworth, Anderson, Morrow, Read and Wedgwood. General Edwards had as his guest for a few days, his brother, Mr. Edwards, from Cleveland. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams gave a pretty dinner on Thursday. Small turkeys held the place-cards and the centerpiece was a large pumpkin filled with fruit. Besides the host and hostess covers were laid for Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Davis, Captain Bailey, Captain McConnell, Lieutenants Mahin and Wadsworth.

Major and Mrs. William W. Reno had an enjoyable dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wescott's mother, and little Sarah, Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins, Margaret and little Danny and the Misses Littebrant, the little ones feeling very important at their own table.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong had as dinner guests on Thanksgiving Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Lawrence and Mrs. Henry Meyer. Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, commissary officer here, transferred to the Q.M. Corps, left Friday for his new station, Washington Barracks, D.C. Mrs. Jordan has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., to attend the wedding of her sister and brother, and will join Captain Jordan later.

Major William W. Reno, M.C., delivered a very interesting illustrated lecture on "Mexico" on Friday evening in the lecture room of the field hospital and ambulance company barracks. This is the first of a series of illustrated lectures that will be given during the winter.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 25, 1912.

Lieuts. N. M. Beardslee and W. H. Richards, U.S.A., entertained the wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Tacoma at dinner at Fort Crockett last Sunday. The wardroom officers of the Tacoma entertained Misses Lillian Pauls, Margaret Keenan, Margaret Robertson, Agnes Kreuger, of Germany, Dr. Luden Van Heumen, of Holland, and Mr. Fritz Hofmeier at dinner aboard ship on Friday; they entertained Hon. Edward F. Harris, Mrs. Harris and Miss Olivia and Ayeliffe Blake, Nina Pabst, Lullie Bush, Shelby Potter, Helen Potter, Jerusha Collins, Bernice Collins and Katherine Vedder at tea on Sunday.

Target practice at Fort Crockett, at noon on Saturday, was witnessed by a large crowd to see the first firing of the big guns.

The directors of the Galveston Garten Verein have issued invitations to a dance on the evening of December 7 in compliment to the officers of the battleships Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas and South Carolina, due to arrive in this port Dec. 6. Lieutenant Beardslee attended the oyster roast given on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Agnes Kreuger, of Germany, and Dr. Luden Van Heumen, of Amsterdam, Holland. Lieut. Clarence McC. McGill, of the U.S.S. Tacoma, is being pleasantly entertained by friends here during his stay.

Misses Olivia and Ayeliffe Blake and Shelby B. Potter attended the Crystal-Majestic matinee Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl and children, Moritz, Jr., and George M. Kopperl, who have just arrived in New York from Europe, are being entertained at West Point Military Academy this week as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Burleson. Col. C. P. Towns, Superintendent, is also a friend of the Kopperl family. Capt. and Mrs. Burleson and their guests will motor to Philadelphia for the Army and Navy football game on Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Florence Seward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Steward, of Brenham, and Lieut. E. P. Denson, 18th Inf., will be solemnized Thursday (Thanksgiving) evening at 8:30 at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Brenham, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding party will be a large one, and the attendants of the bride will include a number of the maids and matrons who made their debut the same season with her. The bridal party includes Mrs. O. T. Holt, matron of honor; Mrs. Ingham Seward, first matron; Mrs. Mabel F. Smith, matron, and Mesdames Paul G. Taylor, R. E. Paine, Jr., and Roy Street, junior matrons; Miss Louise Stone, of Brenham, maid of honor; Miss Annie Vieve Carter, first bridesmaid; and Misses Eileen Lovejoy, Agnes Carter, Leleia Torrey, Kate Allen Weems, Rosalie Winfield Hutcherson, Berta Maxey and Margery Dorrance and Marguerite Coleman, of San Antonio, as bridesmaids. Clay Seward, of Brenham, will serve as best man and the groomsmen will include Messrs. Elmer Hume, Stanley Beard, Thornwell Fay, Dave Harris, Roy Dancy, Jim Rockwell, Rufus Nicholson, all of Houston; John Tetkovsek, of Beaumont, and Giddings Stone and Will Lusk, of Brenham. The little flower girls will be Misses Thetus Thornhill Harrison, Mary Dee Hacker and Alice Lockett Williamson, of Brenham.

PUGET SOUND ARTILLERY DISTRICT.

Port Flagler, Wash., Nov. 20, 1912.

The subscription dance given at Fort Worden on Nov. 5, to raise funds for the Christmas tree, was much enjoyed. A number from Port Townsend and the adjoining forts were present. The football game played at Fort Worden Nov. 16 between men from the Bremerton Navy Yard and Fort Worden resulted in a victory for the Navy, 61 to 0. The football game was the occasion of another delightful dance at Fort Worden, given for the visitors from the navy yard. Among those present were Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, of the navy yard, Miss Lucile Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Trumble, Miss Downes, Mrs. Eisenbeis, Miss Eisenbeis, of Port Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.A., Mrs. Morrell, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoodie, U.S.R.C.S., Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Edna Tobin, Lieutenant Ottosen and Dr. Castlen, of Fort Flagler, and Lieutenant Campbell, of Fort Casey. Captain Hughes gave an informal party at his quarters after the dance on Saturday night.

General Maus arrived in the district Saturday afternoon on a tour of inspection, accompanied by his aid, Lieutenant Whitley. Mrs. Bailey, of Fort Worden, Mrs. Martin and Miss Edna Tobin, of Fort Flagler, spent several days in Seattle last week. Mrs. O'Leary was at home to her friends on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Martin assisted in pouring tea.

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Dr. Castlen, of Fort Worden, who has been at Fort Flagler for twenty days, relieving Dr. Wilde, has returned to Fort Worden. Miss Lucile Griffiths, of Port Townsend, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, of Fort Flagler. Capt. and Mrs. Hyde have returned to Fort Flagler from a two weeks' stay in Seattle.

Miss Omira Bailey has returned to Fort Worden, after visiting friends in Tacoma. Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Lock of Boston, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Burdick, of Fort Casey. Dr. and Mrs. Wilde arrived at Fort Flagler Tuesday. They were given a "charivari" party by their friends, and later all were informally entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., Nov. 25, 1912.

Lieut. H. N. Sumner and his bride have just returned from their wedding trip and are the guest of Major and Mrs. Pearce. A brilliant event was the military ball and banquet given at the Tampa Bay Hotel, at Tampa, on Nov. 15 by Mr. Stanford, the manager, and his wife, in honor of officers of the Coast Artillery of Fort Dade and their wives. Those who attended from the post were Major and Mrs. E. D'A. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Howard Landers, Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett, Mrs. Ryland, mother of Mrs. Landers, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Newbold Sumner, Lieut. and Mrs. A. McLaughlin. Mrs. Park M. Trammell, wife of the Governor-elect of Florida, and many other officers of state and their wives were guests, sharing the honors with the Army.

Capt. and Mrs. Landers entertained last Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Margaret Collins, of Tampa, who was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett. Auction bridge and rum were played, after which a hot Dutch supper was served. Prizes were won by Major Pearce, Mrs. Sumner and Lieutenants McLaughlin and Carpenter. Other guests were Mrs. Pearce, Dr. and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Ryland and Lieutenant Sumner, and Capt. Harry Warner, from Tampa. Dr. and Mrs. Chase have as their guest Mr. Preston, from Indiana, uncle of Mrs. Chase, who will be with them for several months.

One of the pleasing features of the post is the moving picture show given at the gymnasium twice a week, and which is sure to be well attended.

Col. W. C. Rafferty, from Governors Island, spent a few days here last week, and was the guest of Major and Mrs. Pearce. Saturday Captain Landers gave a stag luncheon, at which auction bridge was played. Major and Mrs. Pearce, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett and Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner were the dinner guests of Mrs. Allen, in Petersburg, on Sunday.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 27, 1912.

A large affair was the luncheon given by Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering on Saturday for Mesdames Holton S. Curl, Howson W. Cole, Jr., Lindsay C. Whiteside, Carl Gumborg-Andersen, Randolph P. Seudder, James J. Manning, Fernando Reichmuth, Merlyn G. Cook, Samuel Gordon, Cecil S. Baker and John E. Pond. Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis has gone to San Diego to join the Maryland. Mrs. Ellis has taken a house in Vallejo during his cruise. Asst. Paym. Spencer E. Dickinson, of the Cleveland, spent a few days last week with relatives in Oakland. He appeared before the board here yesterday for examination for promotion, as did also Asst. Paym. Major C. Shirley, of the Vicksburg. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff has reported for duty here.

Mrs. Maurice Shearer is the guest of Mrs. Henry T. Mayo. She will remain until Lieutenant Shearer has secured quarters at the Bremerton yard, where he has been assigned to the disciplinary barracks. Civil Engr. Fred Thompson, who has been on duty at the Tiburon coaling and San Francisco training station for several years, sails for the Orient on the next transport. Lieut. Herbert E. Kays, who was operated upon for appendicitis last week, is progressing favorably at the hospital. Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield has been ordered to duty at the yard and it is understood that he will succeed Lieutenant Kays as aid to the captain of the yard, as Lieutenant Kays is due for sea duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield came here shortly after their wedding in Los Angeles recently. Mrs. Mayfield is a cousin of Mrs. Harry E. Collins, wife of Passed Assistant Paymaster Collins.

Ensign Herbert Jones, of the receiving ship, goes to the South Dakota at once. On his recent examination for promotion the board found that he was not a victim of color blindness, as had been reported by the board which examined him in the Orient, recommending his retirement. Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott will arrive here at an early date and will probably take a house in Vallejo for the winter, as the Maryland is due for three months' repairs at this yard.

Lieut. Comdr. Irwin H. Landis is to appear before the retiring board at the yard on Dec. 9. Last January he was relieved of duty on the Colorado, owing to trouble with his



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eyes, incurred in the line of duty, and he came to Mare Island for treatment. He has had an extended sick leave since, but returned to the hospital here a few weeks ago. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman have arrived and taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo, pending the detachment of Capt. Jay M. Salladay whom Captain Lyman is to succeed as warden of the Naval Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26, 1912.

Commo. G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., is at the Hotel Stewart, to sail by the next Army transport to Manila. Lieut. Edmund Gregory, 14th Inf., has gone on two months' leave. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained at dinner on Monday at the Presidio in honor of the Earl of Leven and Melville and Sir Sidney Herbert. Col. W. C. Butler, 24th Inf., with station at Manila, is in this city, en route to join his regiment. Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, U.S.A., and Mrs. Simonds gave an evening reception on Monday to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Boschen, recently married in Denver. Mrs. Simonds was assisted by Mesdames Cornelius Gardener, C. W. Kennedy, E. Christman, W. C. Bennett and G. E. Ball. Mrs. Schellenberger dispensed punch. There were about 150 guests, comprising the officers and their wives from the post. Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener gave a brilliant dinner on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Congressman and Mrs. Julius Kahn, Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader, Mrs. Eleanor Martin and Gen. W. S. Schuyler. Lieut. Jacob H. Klein, jr., U.S.N., who will arrive from Bremerton Dec. 1 for his marriage to Miss Gladys Jones on Dec. 4, will bring with him Lieut. J. D. Little and Ensign Stuart S. Brown, who will be attendants at the wedding.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of Capt. R. S. Douglas, U.S.S. Glacier, is registered at the St. Francis. Lieut. Elliott Caziare, 16th Inf., has returned from field duty and reported at headquarters. Mrs. C. B. Munger left on Wednesday for San Diego to join her husband, Dr. Munger, U.S.S. California. Ensign Thomas M. Tipton has returned after a visit to his home in New Mexico.

Taxicab companies employing drivers who fail to observe the speed regulations while driving through the Presidio reservation are to be boycotted by officers stationed at the reservation. Such was the substance of an order issued yesterday by Colonel Gardener, who wrote a personal letter to each of the taxicab firms of San Francisco, warning them that speed regulations must be observed or they would be refused admittance to the grounds.

Mrs. J. T. Patton, of Detroit, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, at the Presidio. Mrs. Patton will remain in San Francisco during the holidays.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 23, 1912.

The 4th Infantry section of the Army Relief Society gave a pretty bridge in the club on the evening of Nov. 13. The room was artistically decorated under the supervision of Mrs. Van Dune. Handsome prizes were donated by the leading merchants of Omaha. The 4th Infantry band furnished music and a delicious supper was served after the game. About \$80 was realized.

Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting arrived from their honeymoon, spent in the East, Nov. 15, and are now at home to their friends at No. 1. Col. and Mrs. Butler left on Sunday for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines on Dec. 5. Colonel Paulding is assigned to the 4th, but is not expected before February. Major French is now in command. Captain Brady, recently appointed regimental Q.M., detailed in Q.M. Corps, is to remain at Fort Crook.

Mrs. Glen Denning complimented Mrs. French with a theater party to see "Ethel Barrymore," on Nov. 20. Others ladies in the party were Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Nuttman, Mrs. Switzer, Miss French, Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Farnham. Captain Martin has returned from El Paso, Texas, where he has been on a business trip. Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth made Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Capt. and Mrs. Brady guests of honor at a prettily appointed dinner Nov. 20. Others invited were Major and Mrs. Switzer, Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant Wilson.

The Machine-gun Platoon came in from the range on Nov. 21, and this ends the target practice for the season.

An Evening Bridge Club was organized at the home of Major and Mrs. Switzer on Nov. 21. This club will meet every other Wednesday evening and will play plain bridge.

The members are Major and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Dale, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Glen Denning, Capt. and Mrs. Noyes, Lieutenant Selbie, Major and Mrs. Switzer, Lieutenants Maish, Hayes and Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Captain Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Brady Nov. 21. Mrs. Kelley also entertained the Sewing Club Nov. 18. Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb left to-day for West Point, where Lieutenant Bubb has been detailed as an instructor.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 25, 1912.

The first meeting of the 11th Cavalry Bridge Club was held on the evening of Nov. 12 at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Morgan was hostess, and prizes were won by Mrs. Rockenbach and Captain Harmon. After the club meeting Col. and Mrs. Andrus gave an informal reception in honor of Brigadier General Evans. On Wednesday, Nov. 13, in honor of General Evans, the 11th Cavalry Hunt Club held its first official hunt of the season. Later all the officers and ladies were invited to a sumptuous breakfast at the home of Capt. (the M.F.H.) and Mrs. Guy Cushman.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Jones entertained General Evans at dinner. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson. On Nov. 14 the regiment had review and inspection for General Evans, followed by problem and regimental drill. General Evans was honor guest at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Howze, the other guests being Col. and Mrs. Andrus, Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Captain Gillem, and Capt. and Mrs. Cushman. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl gave a most enjoyable supper party after the hop. On Nov. 16 Mrs. Andrus gave an attractive dinner party in honor of Colonel Andrus's birthday. Helping to celebrate were Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Rowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson.

On Nov. 20 the Hunt Club had its weekly meet, followed by a well patronized breakfast at the Officers' Club. In the afternoon Mrs. Eltinge entertained with two tables of bridge for Mesdames Andrus, Howze, Jones, Thomas, Pearson, Wyman, Gould and Mills. The prizes were won by Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Mills gave another attractive tea on Thursday, when Mrs. Laurson presided at the tea table. On Nov. 22 Mrs. Baird gave an informal tea for her sister, Mrs. Gruber, and in the evening Mrs. Gruber was honor guest at a dinner given by Lieut. Creed Cox at "The Hitching Post." Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson were hosts at a dinner at "The Hitching Post" in honor of Mrs. Gruber and for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieutenant Cox and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Nov. 30, 1912.

Mrs. Hicks was hostess at a delightful dinner Nov. 24 for Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Miss Shields and Dr. Carr. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham returned on the post Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Stewart, of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., were luncheon guests on Monday of Col. and Mrs. Allen. Lieutenant Van Deusen left for New York Tuesday, to return via Philadelphia after attending the Army and Navy game. Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Miss Shields, Mr. Terry Allen, Dr. Carr and Lieutenant Thompson also attended the game. Captain Ralston, on leave fourteen days, is visiting in Newport, R.I., and New York city.

Miss Shields spent a few days visiting friends in Washington, D.C., returning to the post Thursday, when Mrs. Van Poole in her honor gave a dinner to Miss Allen, Miss Connor, Mr. Terry Allen, Dr. Carr, Lieutenants Thompson and Chandler, followed by a delightful dancing party. Guests who came in for dancing were Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Hickox, Chaplain Ferry, Miss Perry, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam. Thursday Mrs. Shippam entertained at luncheon Miss Porfir and Miss Tomlinson, of Washington, D.C. Lieut. C. W. Jenkins has reported for duty at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks Thursday.

The moving pictures are again being given in the post exchange and are thoroughly enjoyed. Selections by the post orchestra are a feature. On Wednesday evening the enlisted men gave a happy dancing party. The post orchestra furnished the music. In a prize waltz first and second prizes were awarded the most graceful couple. This dance was supported by voluntary subscription from the men—any amount in excess of expenses to be used toward the next party—and the men are planning to give a number of these dances during the winter.

On Thanksgiving afternoon the soccer football team of Baltimore played the Fort Washington team on the post parade. The teams were well matched and the game proved a lively tussle. However, Fort Washington won, 3 to 1.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Nov. 25, 1912.

Mrs. J. J. Miller gave a bridge tea on Thursday for Mesdames Sichel, Lewis, Lawton, Graham, Gienty, Moffet, La Motte, Pitts, Laubach, Murchison, Fleming, Foster, Blodgett, Clark, Degen, Maize and Ashburn, Miss Waltz, Miss Clark, Miss Elaine Waltz and Miss Rose Clark. Mrs. Maize won the first prize, a silver picture frame; Mrs. Degen the second, a silver pin cushion, and Mrs. La Motte, the consolation, a neat little memorandum book. Major and Mrs. Lewis and Capt. and Mrs. Graham were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. P. W. Pitts at dinner Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, Lieut. S. D. Maize and Miss Elaine Waltz were the committee for the Friday night hop. The band furnished extra good music. Light refreshments were served.

The regular weekly Card Club met with Mrs. F. G. Lawton Wednesday, Mrs. Laubach winning the prize, a cut glass bon-bon dish. Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. Foster entertained Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen and son, Jack, at dinner Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Laubach gave a bridge party on Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize and Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts. Lieut. D. H. Jacobs has moved into the quarters next to the chapel, which are in better repair than those he has occupied.

Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty and Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Blodgett and Harry visited the Stevens ranch, south of the post, last Sunday. Little Harry Blodgett is suffering with a badly sprained ankle. Mr. Holmes, the post electrician, sang an excellent solo at the Sunday evening chapel service this week.

Capt. F. G. Lawton has been assigned to duty as quartermaster at this post instead of going to Fort Harrison.

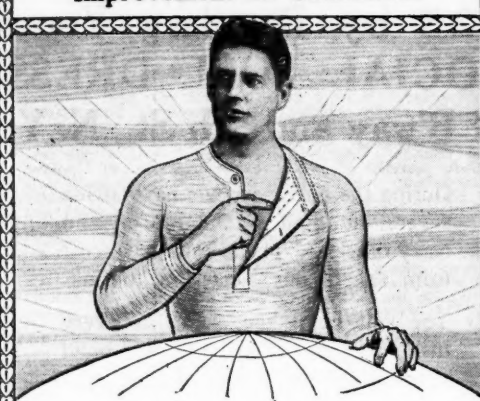
SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 25, 1912.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstv, made an official visit here Saturday to inspect the proposed harbor work and the fortifications at Fort Rosecrans. Mrs. Bixby accompanied the party, which stopped at Hotel del Coronado. Accompanied by Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Sutherland, U.S.N., Mayor James E. Wadham, Congressman-elect William Kettner and John A. Fox, commission-at-large of the Panama-California Exposition, the General and his wife made auto trips about the city to various points of interest, followed by a luncheon at the U. S. Grant Hotel.

The U.S.S. California, Maryland and Colorado, with Rear Admiral W. H. H. Sutherland, are again in port, from the vicinity of Nicaragua. The fleet left Corinto for San Diego on the night of Nov. 14. The vessels will remain here until about Dec. 20, when they will sail to San Francisco for the

**This is the World's Greatest
Improvement in Underwear**



IT is practically a double garment—consisting of two light weight fabrics—an inner lining of soft cotton—an outer covering of warm wool—strongly held together by stitches wide enough apart to leave an air space between the two fabrics.

The wool absorbs the moisture of the body, keeps the cold out and the natural heat in—but it does not touch the skin. The air space ventilates the garment and keeps it fresh and dry.

**Improved
Duofold
Health Underwear**
Guaranteed Satisfactory

Duofold has all the warmth of an all-wool garment without any of its irritating "Scratchiness"—all the softness of a cotton garment without any of its sticky "Chilliness."

Obtainable from your dealer in union or two-piece suits in all weights and sizes.

**Free—Sample of
Duofold Material**
Write us for booklet
and free sample of
Duofold Material.

**Duofold
Health Underwear Co.**
16-20 Elizabeth St., Mahawk, N. Y.



Christmas holidays. The women of San Diego have arranged a dance for the sailors at Dreamland Dance Hall to-morrow evening, the affair being in charge of a committee, with the co-operation of Chaplain John F. Fleming, of the flagship California. About 250 sailors have been invited. The patronesses include a number of women socially prominent.

The sailors of the fleet are planning some big races on Thanksgiving Day, on San Diego Bay, the events to include races between dingies, launches, cutters and whaleboats. A silver loving cup, nineteen inches high, has been donated by a local jewelry house for the best record in the 12-oar race.

The marriage of Mrs. Lena Sefton-Wakefield, of this city, to Capt. Henry B. Clark, U.S.A., took place at Jacksonville, Fla., Wednesday, Nov. 20, the ceremony being a very quiet one. The bride's mother, Mrs. J. W. Sefton, was the only member of the family in attendance from here. Captain Clark was formerly stationed at San Francisco, but is now located at Fort Moultrie, S.C.

Mrs. Will Crane entertained with a large bridge party at the U.S. Grant Hotel Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Edwin Burke Woodworth, wife of Lieutenant Woodworth, U.S.A., stationed at Arlington, near Washington, D.C. Miss Marion Vogdes and Miss Leicester Sehon were guests at a delightful five hundred party given Saturday afternoon by Miss Myra Rife. Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, is able to be out after an illness which has confined him to his home for some weeks.

The San Diego Army and Navy Academy football team defeated the South Pasadena High School eleven on the Russ High School oval Saturday by a score of 33 to 7.

The destroyer Whipple, in response to a wireless message from the supply ship Glacier, made a quick run down the coast Friday night to bring J. Scott, a coal-passer on the Glacier, to a hospital in this city, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. The supply ship continued on to Mare Island.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans. The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command. Major Gen. William H. Carter to command the latter part of 1912. Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig.



Our constant aim is, while retaining the Natural Milk Flavor, to make our milk even better than the

GOVERNMENT STANDARD

thus insuring at all times a safe, pure milk supply for all purposes in all climates, and under all conditions.

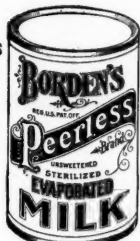
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.



Largest Manufacturers

of Milk Products
in the world.

Established 1857



Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig.
Gen. Frederick A. Smith.
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig.
Gen. Edgar Z. Steever.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, El Paso, Texas; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Sherman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop I, K, L and M, Boise Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; I, Sierra Blanca, Texas; K, Ft. Hancock, Texas; L, Finlay, Texas; and M, Marfa, Texas.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops B, C, E, F, G, H, K and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Nogales, Ariz.; I and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Entire regiment came to sail from San Francisco Jan. 6, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu. Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 16, 1913, when relieved by 4th Cavalry. Two companies will take station at Fort Apache, Ariz., and the rest at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

10th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 100th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

33d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 124th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 125th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.Y.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

70th. In Philippine. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.

*Mine companies. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.

165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

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239th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

240th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

241st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

SCRATCHED TILL BLOOD RAN

"When my boy was about three months old, his head broke out with a rash which was very itchy and ran a watery fluid. We tried everything we could but he got worse all the time, till it spread to his arms, legs and then to his entire body. He got so bad that he came near dying. The rash would itch so that he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to prevent him tearing his skin. He was so weak and run down that he took fainting spells as if he were dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws. He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura Remedies. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long while. I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that he could sleep. You don't know how glad I was he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment and pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap to cure him. I think our boy would have died but for the Cuticura Remedies and I shall always remain a firm friend of them. There has been no return of the trouble." Mrs. M. C. Maitland, Jasper, Ontario, May 27, 1910. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, for free book on the skin and scalp.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Third Group.

MAYRANT (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Ensign Leonard N. Linsley. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Warrington has been ordered placed in full commission.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. H. R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy station, Portsmouth, Va.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Bttn. John D. Pennington. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Send mail for the vessels of this Fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fischer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALEM (scout). 8 guns. Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Child, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SEVERN (tender). At Annapolis, Md.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At Annapolis, Md.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. James Parker. At Annapolis, Md.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Patrick N. L. Bellingier. At Annapolis, Md.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Annapolis, Md.

Second Group.

Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group, except E-2, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Groton, Conn. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. Sailed Dec. 1 from Port Said, Egypt, for Mersina, Asia Minor.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Diego, Cal.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At San Diego, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At San Diego, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Poulsand. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
CHATANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. F. R. King. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvel. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratian C. Diehm. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carleton R. Kear. At Manila, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Mark L. Hersey, jr. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Manila, P.I.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Nov. 29 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam.
RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China.

TEST FOR YOURSELF

Mix the best cocktail you know how — test it side by side with a

Club Cocktail

No matter how good a Cocktail you make you will notice a smoothness and mellowness in the Club Cocktail that your own lacks.

Club Cocktails after accurate blending of choice liquors obtain their delicious flavor and delicate aroma by ageing in wood before bottling. A new cocktail can never have the flavor of an aged cocktail.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

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Hartford New York London



WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Providence, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARKANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALTIMORE, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Nov. 28 from Norfolk, Va., for Gibraltar en route Smyrna. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
CUMBERLAND (sailing ship). At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Sailed Nov. 30 from Guaymas, Mexico, for Pichilingue, Lower California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed Dec. 1 from Mobile, Ala., for Port Aransas, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat). 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. Surveying on the coast of Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HECTOR (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Melville Station, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Chief Bttn. George E. McHugh. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.
MARS (collier), merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.
ORION (collier), merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in

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A flavoring that is known the world over, having qualities that no other sauce possesses. An appetizer and a digestive.

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JOHN DUNCAN'S
Sons,
Agents, N. Y.

reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying on the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHORIA (flag). Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PITRELL, G. Comdr. John F. Hines. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PLAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Sailed Dec. 1 from Santo Domingo City for Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIOMETHEUS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Nov. 25 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. Sailed Nov. 30 from Galveston, Texas, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. Off Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VULCAN (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Nov. 26 from Newport News, Va., for Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WYOMING, 1st C.B.S., 33 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, in winter quarters.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

BAILEY, Ensign Edward H. Loftin. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

BIDDLE, Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

Woman's Best Help

to the good health which comes from regular action of the organs of digestion and elimination—to freedom from pain and suffering—to physical grace and beauty—is the harmless, vegetable remedy

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere In boxes 10c., 25c.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bttn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

POTOMAC, Bttn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH, Chief Bttn. Herman P. Rabbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (stationship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")

NEWARK (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Reina is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebag, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

General Alary, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Independence, Mare Island.

Lancaster, Philadelphia.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manny, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Milwaukee, Puget Sound.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Neptune, Norfolk.

Nipsic, Puget Sound.

Onida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Puritan, Norfolk.

Relief, Olongapo.

Restless, Newport.

Terror, Philadelphia.

Vestal, Boston.

Yorktown, Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Foota, Newbern, N.C.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yante, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

SEARCHING THEIR OWN SHIPS.

Up to about half a century ago, I think, it was lawful and customary to recruit British war vessels from the merchantmen of that nation. Such recruits were called *volunteers*, and were encouraged to volunteer by well advertised inducements, and it was made easy by the promptness with which transportation was furnished to such as made the necessary signal. In fact, it appears that a sharp lookout was maintained for arriving merchant ships in foreign harbors and for the signals which were sure to appear, and no little rivalry was shown between ships of the fleet in the sending of boats in response, as is indicated in the following extract from a letter of Capt. M. M. Keane in the Nautical Magazine for 1845, page 6:

"In this"—his own—"crew there was of course one or two rotten sheep; consequently, in getting into Hong Kong, and Jack, as inevitably, getting drunk, seven of them volunteered for His Majesty's service; but how?

War Declared on Rats, Mice and Roaches

It has been scientifically demonstrated that rats are directly responsible for the spread of **Bubonic Plague** and other dreadful diseases, and it is the imperative duty of everyone to exterminate these pests by using

Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

Used successfully during the past 35 years throughout the entire civilized world. It is ready for use, better than traps, and cannot blow into food like exterminators in powder form.

Government Departments and Boards of Public Health repeat their orders for thousands of boxes. Money back if it fails. Be sure to get the genuine.

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Sold by druggists everywhere.

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO., Chicago, Illinois.

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For any Sudden Call into Action?

The Equipment of an Officer must include a Field-glass. But why worry about with the Ordinary Type of Glass, with its small Field and Dim Vision, when you can get on **MOST FAVORABLE TERMS A GOERZ ARMY AND NAVY BINOCULAR**

THE BEST MILITARY GLASS PRODUCED

You May be Called into Action at any Moment! Write TO-DAY for our CATALOG.

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317 East 34th Street, New York City

By waiting for the officers to go below and running up to the fore-topgallant-masthead, with a dirty pair of trousers, or a still dirtier shirt, on view of which every officer of every man-of-war is not only allowed but expected to rush into the jolly-boat and shove off, I verily believe without orders being asked or received, and pull away might and main for this soiled emblem of Jack's patriotism. The man or men are taken away without question or reply to any remonstrance on your part, you being ordered to pay them their wages, whatever their previous conduct may have been. I have here to observe that one of my men having been seduced to join the Minden, when drunk, upon my making a proper application to Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, he restored him to me in the most kind and handsome manner. This, however, is but the exception to the rule, which is alike derogatory to H.M. service, and perfectly injurious to the commercial shipping interest. Now, it may be fairly asked, is this either consonant with the respectability of H.M. service, or has it one iota of anything but the extreme stretch of power to support it; and is it to be wondered at, or are merchant captains to be grossly stigmatized, right or wrong, as the sole cause of ships being daily wrecked in the channel? Thus, taking seven from thirty-five leaves me twenty-eight souls, of all sorts to arrive at the Lands-end in the dead of winter, in a ship of nearly 700 tons, perishing with cold—after the tropics—invariably result: shipwreck, loss of life, stigma to the poor devil of a master, alive or dead, serious loss to Lloyd's, etc."

CHAPLAIN C. Q. WRIGHT, U.S.N.

Of Father Ryan, "the poet priest," whose "Conquered Banner" and several other poems entitle him to a place in the hall of fame, the Kansas City Times says: "He was not the heartbroken, melancholy individual he is supposed to be by reason of the profound pathos of his verse. He was witty, and enjoyed a joke as much as other men. Like Lincoln, he was fond, when talking, of making his meaning clear by means of humorous anecdotes. Discussing the fact that people who are honest in the ordinary affairs of life will cheat under certain conditions, he told this story: Two women drove up to a tollgate and asked the fare. The keeper had just been appointed and had to look in the book to see, and read so much for a man and horse. The woman who was driving whipped up her steed and cried: 'G'lang, Sally! We go free! We're two old maids and a mare!' Father Ryan was a Confederate chaplain in New Orleans when an epidemic broke out, and he devoted himself to the care of the victims. Accused of having refused to bury a Federal soldier, he was escorted by a file of soldiers into the presence of General Butler. 'I am told,' said the General, sternly, 'that you refused to bury a dead soldier because he was a Yankee.' 'Why,' answered Father Ryan, 'I was never asked to bury him, and never refused. The fact is, General, it would give me great pleasure to bury the lot of you!' Butler roared with laughter, and told the priest to go and attend to his business."

Old officers of the Army who participated in Indian campaigns on the frontier forty years ago can appreciate more strongly than our younger officers the great changes in Indian affairs, and will be interested and amused to learn of the letter of Old Red Lightning, a Yankton, South Dakota Indian, who tacked on to his signature, "That is me," and wrote to the Indian Bureau, Washington, asking how to vote for President. The old chief is now an octogenarian, and in his letter said he "was able to vote yet" and that he was "the man that spilled all the whiskey that was brought to Yankton Agency fifty years ago." "I cannot hear much," wrote Old Red Lightning, "but I hear they are going to vote for President soon, and I want you to tell me who to vote for and I will do it." The letter was not written promptly and tarried too long in the mails, and did not reach the Commissioner of Indian Affairs until this week.

The Christmas number of Life, out this week, is a most attractive issue of this always amusing weekly, of unusual size and with a cover and illustration in color in addition to the many excellent ones in black and white. Aside from the purely Christmas aspects of this number, there are a great many other things in it exceedingly funny. A series entitled "The Sports of All Nations," a poem by Col. Harry Graham, the talented Englishman, and some remarkably clever pictures by James Montgomery Flagg are among the brightest things in the paper.

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